The Massillon Independent.

VOL. XXVI—NO. 39. MASSILLON, OHIO, MARCH 14, 1889. WHOLE NO. 1,519.

TRAVELLER'S REGISTER.

CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING RAILROAD.

North.		South.
No. 2	6 30 a. m	No. 5 6 00 a. m
No. 4	3 37 p. m	No. 1 10 02 a m
No. 6 arrives	8 30	No. 3 7 32 p. m
Local	8 45 p. m	Local 2 45 a. m

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE RAILWAY

North.		South.
No. 4	8 00 a. m	No. 3 7 18 a.m
No. 6	1 05 p. m	No. 5 1 20 p.m
No. 8	5 25 p. m	No. 7 6 45 p m
Local	8 3 a. m	Local 3 45 p.m

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO.

GOING EAST

No. 8	Daily	2 50 a m
No. 10	Daily except Sunday	9 03 a m
No. 4	Daily	2 08 p. m
No 20	Daily except Sunday	9 25 p. m
No. 14	Daily except Sunday	5 30 a. m.
Local		12:00 p. m.

GOING WEST

No 1	Daily except Sunday	3 50 a. m
No 11	Daily except Sunday	10 13
No. 9	Daily	11 18 a m
No 3	Daily	5 48 p. m
No. 13	Daily except Sunday arrive	8 50 p. m
Local		8:20 a. m

CLEVELAND, AKRON & COLUMBUS

Mount Vernon and Pan Handle Route at Orrville.

NORTH		SOUTH.	
No. 35	Express	10:10 p m	No. 2 Express. 10.36 a m
No. 27	Express	4.20 a m	No. 35 Express. 4.13 p m
No. 3	Express	8.08 p m	No. 28 Express. 10:32 p m
No 5	Express	7.00 a m	

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

R. W. McCAUGHEY, Attorney at Law, office over Diellmann's Arcade Store, Erie street Massillon, Ohio.

D. F. REINOEHL, Attorney at Law. Office over No 12 South Erie street, Massillon, O

ROBERT H. FOLGER, Attorney at Law, U S Commissioner, Commissioner of Deeds for New York and Pennsylvania, and Notary Public Office second floor Tremont Block, No. 46 South Erie street, Massillon, O. Will give strict attention to all business entrusted to his care in Stark and the adjoining counties.

BANKS.

GERMAN DEPOSIT BANK, Hotel Conrad Block Dealers in promissory notes, manufacturers' scrip and exchange. Collections made in all cities and towns in the United States.
P. G ALBRIGHT, Cashier.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon, Ohio Jos. Coleman, President, J. H Hunt, Cashier

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Erie street, Massillon, Ohio. $150,000 Capital. S. Hunt, President C Steese Cashier

DRUGGISTS.

Z. T. BALTZLY, dealer in Drugs, Medicines, and Chemicals, Perfumery and Fancy articles, Stationery and Blank Books, Opera House Massillon, Ohio

FURNITURE.

JOHN H. OGDEN, Furniture Dealer and Undertaker, No. 23 West Main street.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. W H. KIRKLAND, Homeopathic Practice. Office No. 55 East Main street, Massillon, Ohio. Office hours, 7 to 8 a. m., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 p. m.. Office open day and night.

HARDWARE.

S. A. CONRAD & CO., Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

MANUFACTORIES.

PHILIP BLUMENSHEIN, Manufacturer of Cigars, Princeton, Ills.

RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Threshing Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable and Traction Engines, Horse Powers, Saw Mills, &c.

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Joseph Corn & Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith Iron.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufactures Green Glass Hollow Ware Beer Bottles, Flasks, &c.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE COMPANY Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofs and General Iron Structures

GROCERIES.

DATWATER & SON. Established in 1832 Forwarding and Commission Merchant and dealer in all kinds of Country Produce. Warehouse in Atwater's Block, Exchange street.

HENRY . OEHLER, dealer in Stoves, Tinware. House Furnishing Goods, etc. No. 14 West Main street

JEWELERS.

JOSEPH COLEMAN, dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc. No 5 South Erie street.

C. F. VON KANEL, West Side Jeweler, No. 5 West Main street.

CARD.

PATENTS—Having had over sixteen years experience in patent matters, I am prepared to procure patents for inventions, trade marks, designs, expeditiously and on reasonable terms.

W. A. Redmond,

Late examining corps, U. S Patent Office. Solicitor of U. S. and Foreign patents. No. 631 F. street, N. W. Washington, D. C. Send for circular.

Road Notice.

Notice is hereby given that a petition will be presented to the Commissioners of Stark County, at their next session on the first Monday of March, A. D. 1889, praying for the location of a County road on the following line to wit: Beginning at a point in the road leading from Massillon to New Berlin, where said road crosses the line between the northeast quarter of section 33 and the northwest quarter of section 34 of Jackson township, said county, thence running south on the line between the northeast quarter of said section 33 and the northwest quarter of said section 34, and between the southeast quarter of said section 34 to the township line, and thence continuing south on the line between the northeast quarter of section 4 and the northwest quarter of section 3 in Perry township, said county, to a county road, now open, known as the Jackson lane.

A PETITIONER.

Jan 19, A. D. 1889. 31-6

Divorce Notice.

Margaret Rohan, residing at New Haven, in the state of Connecticut will take notice that on the 16th day of January 1889, James Rohan filed his petition in the Common Pleas Court of Stark County Ohio, being cause No 6183, praying for a divorce from the said Margaret Rohan, on the ground of her wilful absence from the said James Rohan, for more than three years prior to the filing of said petition, and that said cause will be for hearing on and after March 21, 1889

JOHN C GIVEN,
31-6t Att'y for James Rohan

Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned has been duly appointed administratrix of the estate of Philip Gilloy, late of Stark County O., deceased. Dated the 9th day of January, 1889.

SARAH GILROY
Administratrix.

LOTS FOR SALE—I have about twenty good building lots located at East Greenville, Stark county, that I am willing to sell on easy terms.

ANDREW B. HERSHEY.
37-3m East Greenville, O.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

A Condensation of Interesting Items on Various Subjects.

The Indiana legislature closed Saturday.

Hamilton Monroe was instantly killed by cars near Seymour, Ind.

Capt. John Ericsson, the inventor, died at New York on the 7th inst

At Fostoria, O., William Gessler shot his wife and then killed himself.

Secretary Windom assumed actual charge of the treasury department Friday.

Annie Roche suicided at Ida, Minn., because her lover was hanged for murder.

A fifteen-year-old girl was brutally assaulted by five men near Portsmouth, O

A movement is on foot at New York to reorganize the old Metropolitan Base Ball club

The Rhode Island house of representatives has voted to resubmit prohibition to the people

Thomas Finn, aged fifteen, was accidentally killed while hunting near Greencastle, Indiana

It is said that three men perished in burned stables of the Metropolitan Cable company, of Kansas City.

Gen Simon Cameron, of Pennsylvania, celebrated the ninetieth anniversary of his birth on the 8th inst.

The latest proposition to extend the boundaries of New York city would give it an area of 300 square miles.

Martin Thorp and William Garner, leaders of a gang of counterfeiters, were arrested in Conway county, Arkansas.

The name of ex-President Cleveland has been presented for membership in the Athletic club of Buffalo, N. Y.

E M. Souts and Matthew Mathens two molders, quarreled at Hamilton, O, and the former had his skull fractured.

Postmaster General Wanamaker will have over thirteen hundred appointments to make as soon as he settles down to work

Col. H. M. Duffield, of Detroit, Gen Alger's political manager, will be made solicitor general, department of justice

A thaw and heavy rain have caused serious floods in the midlands in the west of England Numerous fatalities are reported

At Sumnan, Ind, William Larrison, age seventy eight, died of paralysis, while sitting in a chair in conversation with the family.

Mrs. Lyle Cassidy, of Cincinnati, attempted to commit suicide with laudanum. She had been accused of infidelity by her husband

The annual meeting of the Hocking and Ohio Valley Editorial association will be held at Columbus, O, March 15 for the election of officers.

Farmers near Still Pond, Kent county, Maryland, are much alarmed at a cattle disease, cerebro-spinal meningitis, which has commenced in that locality

After his exposure to Monday's storm, President Harrison took a hot bath and was vigorously rubbed Perhaps he thereby escaped his grandfather's fate.

The branch store of Charles W. Way & Brothers, of Jeffersonville, O., at Goodhope, O, was burglarized Thursday night and a quantity of merchandise taken

James Lawrenson, who administered the oath of office to Postmaster General Wanamaker, is the eldest clerk in the postal service He has officiated at twenty-four similar occasions.

There is no likelihood of an invasion of Oklahoma at present, as Hill and Cole, the acknowledged leaders, both think it best, in view of late developments, to wait for a few weeks, at least.

Ex Governor Nelson C Dewey, the first governor of Wisconsin, an old time Democratic leader, was stricken with paralysis, and is dying. Governor Dewey is seventy-five years of age

The Pennsylvania and Baltimore & Ohio railroads carried 200,000 to Washington and brought them away within four days, in the midst of a raging storm, without an accident or a serious delay.

Mrs. Harrison's Friday afternoon "drawing room" at the White House was an emphatic success. Nobody felt too big to attend Senator Ingalls asked, "Are all these people wanting office?"

In an affray between Prince Bryant and Sam Brown near Bessemer, Ala., the former was dangerously, if not fatally, wounded, and the latter lost his life. The infidelity of Brown's wife caused the trouble.

James W Vicears, bookkeeper at Minneapolis, secured a marriage license to wed Miss Hattie T. Ray, of 313 Newton avenue, and then disappeared. A wedding suit was found in his room and a partly empty revolver.

Hah Ding and Sam Yip Ja, Milwaukee laundrymen, are charged with debauching little girls Nine cases are so far known of. A crowd surrounded them on the way to jail and made threats of lynching, but proceeded to no violence.

There will be held at Des Moines, Iowa, on March 13, a meeting of the Farmers Alliance of Minnesota, Dakota, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas and Missouri to perfect an organization for the purpose of breaking down the binding twine trust

President Harrison announces that he will fill territorial offices with residents of the territory, and that he will not consider applications from any other source. He regards himself as pledged to the doctrine of home rule for the territories

A mysterious shooting occurred at Brunswick, Minn., at the house of Mrs A. C. Hanson, in which Mrs Hanson and a brother in-law, Jacob Hanson, were severely wounded, the woman fatally The shooting is claimed to have been done by a man named William Natting, who is now under arrest

The four sons of the king of Siam, ranging from ten to thirteen years of age, are en route to England, where they will attend a public school Their names are Krivkara, Rabpatanasak, Provitvatmoom and Chirapravat There is fun in store for the English schoolboys

Sallie Solomon, a mulatto girl of Augusta, Ga., became despondent because she could not get funds to go to Birmingham and bury her paramour She tried seven different kinds of suicide, including well jumping, rope end, asphyxiation and jumping into a red-hot grate fire Finally she was put under jail restraint

Anna Diamond suicided at Rochester, N. Y., because her lover, Charles Markley, the actor deserted her

Mr. and Mrs. George Hennri who abducted the Spellman child from Kansas City, were arrested in Chicago Sunday

George Dunaway, who killed his uncle and aunt at Murfreesboro, Tenn., was captured at Charleston Mo There is great excitement at Murfreesboro

Peter Klotz, of Louisville, was found dead in his room Saturday night A bottle of morphine and his stories of family trouble make out a case of suicide

The tea crop will be short this year.

Blame is becoming an exquisite in dress.

John Ericsson's last words were: "Give me rest."

Tom Platt will control the New York custom house.

Senator Sherman will build thirty houses in Washington.

Charles A. Dana, of the New York Sun, is an enthusiastic collector of rare old porcelain.

Admiral and Mrs. Porter celebrated their golden wedding at Washington Monday night.

Estelle Hastings, a nineteen-year-old beauty from Arizona, is setting New York wild with her daring equestrianism in Central park.

A large boiler of the King compress, West Point, Miss., exploded, instantly killing Isaac Tashington, and damaging property to the extent of $25,000.

The suspension of payment by the Reading iron works was followed by the closing down, for an indefinite period, of the leading departments of the concern.

The killing of five French tourists at Rattlesnake canon, sent out to the press by an alleged correspondent at Cheyenne, Wy. T., is pronounced an unmitigated lie.

By the fall of a breast of coal in Newhope mines of the Consolidated Coal company, Monday morning at Frostburg, Md., Conrad Rank, aged eighteen, was instantly killed.

Professor Hastings, of Yale college, has invented a contonation that does away with chromatic aberration in telescopes It may make a revolution in astronomical researches

Oceanic company, running steamships from San Francisco to Samoa, New Zealand and Australia, threaten to discontinue the line by November 1 next, unless subsidized by the government

Professor Brewer, of the Norton professorship of agriculture in the Yale scientific department, has declined to accept the office of assistant secretary of agriculture at Washington because of ill-health

Mr. A. F Clarke, of the Smithsonian institution, Washington, will be one of the representatives of the United States at the Paris exposition. He will have charge of the investigation of food products

Roswell Beardsley, postmaster at North Lansing, Tompkins county, New York, has held the office since he was appointed by John Quincy Adams in 1826. He is ninety years old He is the dean of the postal service

D W Shook, grain dealer, money loaner, justice of the peace and farmer, who recently absconded from Stephens, Minn, with $16,000 of other people's money, has been heard from at Vancouver, British Columbia

Col. John Harrison Pierce, of Nebraska, ex-editor of the Western Magazine, is in New York after capital to develop his pneumatic railways, by which he expects to carry passengers from New York to San Francisco in less than three hours.

A. J. Drexel will devote $1,500,000 to establish the "Drexel Industrial College for Women," at Wayne, Pa., for which a building has been purchased Females between thirteen and nineteen years will be instructed in household duties, trades, business, etc.

The trial of Engineers Cook and Major and Flagman Hannigan, the Lehigh Valley employes charged with having caused the Mud Run disaster, on the 10th of last October, by which sixty lives were lost and many persons injured, was commenced at Mauch Chunk, Pa., Monday.

August Neuman, a farmer living at Round Lake, Stark county, Indiana, is under arrest at Chicago, charged with being implicated in the systematic robbery of merchandise from Nickel-Plate railroad cars It is said that Lydon King and a railroad man named Carlwell were also in the scheme

Antoine Belanger, of Poland, Dak., was taken from his house Saturday night by five White Caps, who padlocked a chain about his neck, fitted a rope about it also and swung him to a joist until he "confessed" to burning a barn. Then they bound his hands, broke and kerosened his furniture, stole his money, loaded him and his trunk into his wagon and made him skip the country

Alexander Gallagher, a Baltimore & Ohio freight conductor, had his right hand cut off while making a coupling at Bellaire, O.

Chevalier Edward Secrel, of the Boston Ideals, who recently broke the bank at Monte Carlo, is an eighteen millionaire.

William Gessner, of Fostoria, O., shot his wife twice, inflicting fatal wounds, and then killed himself Jealousy is supposed to be the cause.

Egbert Stearns, principal and confidential clerk in the postoffice at Evergreen, Ala., is short in his accounts about $1,000 He has absconded.

George Hawkins Williams, aged seventy, one of the leading members of the Baltimore bar, and ex-president of the Maryland senate, died Thursday.

By a vote of 59 to 39 the Minnesota house of representatives refused to submit to the people an amendment in favor of prohibition of the liquor traffic

Robert A Coghill, one of the best known lawyers and public men in Virginia, died at his home in New Glasgow, Amherst county, aged sixty-eight years He was a member of the legislature over twenty years

C S Haven, a newspaper reporter of Pittsburg, late commander of the department of Pennsylvania, Grand Army of the Republic, attempted to leap from a moving train at Wellsville, O, and will lose a leg

George W Allen, collector for the Bowman Dairy company, St. Louis, committed suicide by shooting himself through the head Jealousy of his wife was the cause The couple had one child, aged eight years

The Coxey's Commonwealers won a victory in both houses of the Illinois legislature. Thursday afternoon at the end of a two hours contest the senate bill was ordered to be favorably reported by the house committee on judiciary

Near Mount Vernon, O., Thursday a farmer named James Phillips made a brutal assault on the son of a neighbor named Wyant, because the boy had displeased him The boy is believed to be fatally injured. Phillips came before the grand

While a large force of men were tearing down the building formerly occupied by the cyclorama of the "Battle of Gettysburg," in Cincinnati, the roof collapsed and buried several persons in the ruins Four men were seriously injured; one person fatally.

An incoherent letter, signed "Jack the Ripper," the author of which writes that he killed John M Clayton, the murdered Republican candidate for congress, was received at Morristown, Ark., Tuesday, by Sheriff Shelby The letter also says that the motive for the killing of Col Clayton was that years ago Clayton caused the hives of the writer's father and other persons to be taken.

MAPPED OUT.

The President's Policy Respecting Civil Service Reform.

SIGNIFICANT AND INTERESTING POINTS FROM AN INTERVIEW.

The Objects of the Commercial Congress Which the American Nations Will Hold In Washington Next October—Busts of the Vice Presidents to Be Placed in the Senate Chamber—Notes.

CLEVELAND, O., March 13.—The Leader's Washington correspondent says:

President Harrison has already mapped out a policy for his administration to follow respecting civil service reform The following points, from an interview had with him by a party of congressmen, are significant and interesting. The visitors had presented the claims of certain individuals of their choice for appointments:

"I have," said the president, "determined to live up to the plank relating thereto in the Republican National platform, and shall select men to fill the offices from among the Republicans of the territories themselves, where fit persons may be found In Utah there are no party organizations and no public press, which makes it necessary that the governor of that territory should be a man of such high character as not to need such supervision as officials in other territories are subjected to because of the existence of political parties and the printing of newspapers. I shall endeavor for this particular office to find a man who will not need any such spur to do his duty."

The attention of the president was called to the order placing the railway mail service under the provisions of the civil service rule.

"I shan't revoke that order," said the president emphatically, "but I shall modify it somewhat I shall have the rule touching reinstatement changed, where it is specified that a dismissed employe may be restored within one year. I shall have the words 'within one year' stricken out."

The president said that the order would be further modified so that it would take effect on the 30th of June instead of the 15th of March

One of the delegation expressed the opinion that the present system of examinations for entry into the railway mail service was not a fair test of the fitness of candidates

"Then the way to do," retorted the president, "is to make them so they will be fair tests." He said, also, that the different superintendents should hold their subordinates to a strict accountability in the performance of duty, and the inefficient men should be weeded out.

On the subject of removals from the general classified service President Harrison said.

"I have told some of my mugwump friends that I believe the provision relating to removals should be changed so that a cause would not need to be specified. I would not have a man removed simply because he belonged to one political party or the other, and there should be good and substantial reasons for the dismissal of clerks and officials generally, but I hold that it is not necessary that the cause should be specified, or given in all cases. There might be good reasons for following a contrary course and withholding information."

More Appointments.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Among the appointments sent to the senate Tuesday by the president are the following.

George S Batchellor, of New York, to be assistant secretary of the treasury, vice Hugh S Thompson, resigned

Albert G Porter, of Indiana, to be minister to Italy

John A. Enander, of Illinois, minister to Denmark

Arthur C. Mellett, of Watertown, Dak., to be governor of Dakota

Luther B. Richardson, of Grand Forks, Dak., to be secretary of Dakota

Cornelius H. Hanford, of Washington territory, to be chief justice of the supreme court of the territory of Washington.

Smiley N Chambers, of Indiana, to be attorney of the United States for the district of Indiana

The senate in executive session confirmed the nominations of Thomas W Palmer, John F. Swift, John D Washburn and George C Tichenor, to their respective offices

The Coming Commercial Congress.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The president will shortly appoint ten delegates to the commercial congress, which is to convene in this city on October 2 of this year. The congress will be attended by delegates from Mexico, Central and South America Hayti, San Domingo and Brazil, and will consider the formation of an American customs union, the establishment of regular and frequent communication between the ports of the several American states, the adoption of a uniform system of weights and measures and international patent and copyright laws, and the adoption of a common silver coin It is expected the congress will adopt a definite plan of arbitration of all questions, disputes or differences, to the end that they may be peaceably settled and wars prevented.

Vice Presidential Busts.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Several years ago the senate, by resolution, ordered the purchase of busts of all the vice presidents of the United States senate since the foundation of the government. These busts are to be placed in the various niches in and about the senate chamber

There were three vice presidents living at that time—Hamlin, Wheeler and Arthur—and steps were immediately taken to secure busts while they yet lived A messenger was sent to Europe with the contracts were entered into for the purchase of busts of the other vice presidents The first to receive his bust is Chief Justice Fuller. This was received at the capital a few days ago. It is made of white marble and is of heroic size. Its exact location has not yet been determined

Nothing Done Sunday Act.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—All the state and navy departments, the same rule, now becoming somewhat monotonous, "We have no information" is made to answer the requests for some news regarding the alleged destruction of the Nipsic at Samoa

Washington Notes.

Secretary Windom denies that he had requested the resignation of Mr Morgan, the commissioner of navigation.

The issue of standard silver dollars from the mints for the week ended March 9 amounted to $671,587 The issue during the corresponding week last year was $581,564.

Charles H McIntyre, a private of the United States marine corps, committed suicide by poisoning himself in a police station Monday night. McIntyre had been arrested for desertion, and it is supposed that his suicide was due to the fear of consequences which would follow his being turned over to the military authorities. He was twenty-four years old, and came from Charleston, W. Va.

Judge Carey, solicitor of the treasury department, and E. B. Youmans, chief clerk, have tendered their resignations to the president to take effect upon the qualification of their successors.

Admiral John Lee Davis, retired navy officer, died at the Ebbitt house Tuesday morning, of pneumonia, aged sixty-four. Admiral Davis entered the service in 1841, and was in command of the Asiatic squadron when he was retired two years ago

Consul Lathrop at Bristol, England, has cabled to the secretary of state that the American schooner Georgia B. McFarland was abandoned in the Atlantic by her crew, all of whom were saved by the British ship Canute. They are being cared for at Bristol.

"AERIAL TORPEDOES."

A New System of Warfare Invented By a Kansas Man.

ST LOUIS, March 13.—For over a year Dr. H W Parsons, of Wamego, Kan., has been at work upon a machine called the "aerial torpedo," for which he has obtained a patent in this country. Briefly described the "aerial torpedo" is a cylinder containing numerous barrels or recesses from which dynamite cartridges are dropped, the cylinder being suspended from a balloon and the explosives released by a simple mechanism controlled by electricity.

While a balloon that can be directed or guided in its course may be used against an ordinary atmosphere and steered and controlled by an operator who also discharges bombs, yet Dr Parsons holds he can accomplish with a captive balloon all that is needed to display the extraordinary features of his invention. The location of the balloon could then be regulated by the reeling or unreeling of a cable, just as the boy changes the position of his kite by winding or unwinding the kite string.

A corps of 300 men manning one hundred machines, and drilled to handle them, will accompany every brigade, and being supported by infantry, cavalry and artillery, will do more effectual work than a whole brigade will possibly do. It is estimated each siege balloon will contain from two hundred to one thousand half-pound cartridges of explosives One hundred machines will give this corps 20,000 bombs at one charge, after which they may be reeled back and charged again every two hours or less, making six voyages in twelve hours and carrying the enormous load of 120,000 cartridges.

By using this apparatus modern military tactics will be revolutionized

Fugitive on Lake Erie.

CLEVELAND, O., March 13.—John Brown, a lake Shore engineer, formerly of Detroit, has been living with Ada Wallace during the winter, in a low saloon. Monday afternoon they quarreled, and he drew a knife, stabbing her, making gashes six inches long. The bystanders rescued the woman, and the embryo "Jack the Ripper" started to cross the lake on the loose ice, for Canada Becoming alarmed, he started for the shore when seven miles out. The sheriff and deputies have searched for him all night without success. One pursuer broke through the ice and came near drowning

PHILANTHROPIST WILLIAMSON

Quietly Passes Away at His Home in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, March 8.—Isaiah V. Williamson, passed quietly away at his residence, 1829 Chestnut street, an early hour. The news of his death spread rapidly on the street and soon reached the circles of finance where, although not entirely unexpected, it created considerable consternation

Mr. Williamson rallied Wednesday forenoon, and his relatives were encouraged to hope for his recovery. In the afternoon, however, a change for the worse occurred, and he gradually sank after that and passed into a quiet sleep from which he never awoke, the end coming peacefully at 3:55 o'clock a. m.

The crowning work of Mr. Williamson's life of philanthropy was the turning over of a property worth $2,000,000 to a board of trustees for the founding of a free school for mechanical trade.

It is supposed that the millionaire first saw the boundless opportunities for good for such an institution when he observed the effect of his gift of $105,000 to the house of refuge. The initial gift of two and a quarter millions was generally supposed to have been merely an earnest of what he intended to give, and that, in all the mechanical school would be endowed to the extent of $12,000,000

Foreign Notes

Henry George is now in Europe

The king of Holland is much better

The Prince of Wales has returned to London

The Salvation Army has been barred out of Berlin.

The countesse de Paris visited Queen Victoria at Biarritz

The king of Shoa has declared war against the king of Abyssinia.

Natalies photographs are now openly sold in the streets of Belgrade

A Nihilist circular states that they have been quiet only as a blind.

The Servians are said to be much pleased at the abdication of King Milan

The French newspapers generally commend the recall of the Duc d' Aumale

The poet Antoine Clesse, who has been styled the Beranger of Belgium, is dead

Emperor William sent to the czar a cordial telegram of congratulation on his birthday

Further damage by floods is reported in the midlands and western provinces of England

Fire at Sindsuoka, Japan, destroyed 1,000 buildings, and another on the same day at Yokosuka, 400

The members of Atchmoff's Cossack expedition have arrived at Constantinople on board a Russian warship

Count Von Moltke has gone to Berlin to receive the congratulations of the emperor at the latter's special desire.

Advices by the steamer Belgic at San Francisco, give details of the Chinese uprising against foreigners and destruction of Chunkiang

It is announced that all registered letters for Prince Bismarck must have the name of the sender on the back; otherwise they will not be received

UNCLE SAM'S NAVY

Contracts for Eight New War Vessels Materializing.

THEY'LL NOT BE SO VERY BIG, BUT THEY'LL BE TERRORS.

The List Includes Three 2,000-Ton Gunboats and Two 3,000-Ton Cruisers of Extraordinary Speed; Also a 7,500-Ton Ironclad, a 5,300-Ton Protected Cruiser and an 800-Ton Gunboat.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Unless unforeseen obstacles be encountered, within a few months after the beginning of the next fiscal year—July 1—contracts will have been let for the construction of new war vessels which will in the aggregate increase the tonnage of the navy by nearly fifteen thousand tons.

Although the majority of the new vessels will be small craft compared with the monster iron clads of Europe, they will embody in their construction the latest approved ideas, and from their high speed and heavy armament, will be very formidable ships of war. When Secretary Whitney relinquished his office he left as a legacy to his successor the responsibility for building eight new vessels, authority for whose construction was given by the Fiftieth congress during its session.

The list includes three 2,000-ton cruisers or gunboats, vessels somewhat larger than the Yorktown just finished, and similar to that vessel in many respects, although embodying many new features There will be two 3,000-ton cruisers. These vessels will be smaller by 1,000 tons than the new cruiser Newark, but by law they are required to attain the extraordinary speed of twenty knots an hour. If this requirement be met, and the heavy ordnance now in contemplation supplied, these fleet boats will be the terror of the seas to a foreign foe. A great ironclad of 7,500 tons, a protected cruiser of 5,300 tons and a small gunboat of 800 tons burden complete the list.

Designs for the vessels have already been prepared by a naval board, and await approval by the secretary. Meanwhile, in anticipation of their approval, Commodore Wilson, of the construction bureau, has added to the force of draughtsmen employed in preparing the details of the designs, and it is believed that advertisements for proposals for building some of the vessels could be issued within two months. In addition to the vessels above described congress, at its last session, provided for the construction of four more cruisers, including the Thomas cruising monitor, and in an emergency their construction could be commenced within the present year

MINE OPERATORS KICK

Against a Bill to Promote the Safety of Mine Employes.

PITTSBURG, March 13.—The coal and coke operators are all worked up over a bill which has been introduced in the state legislature entitled. "An act to promote the safety of persons employed in and about coal mines." It provides for the appointment of a commission of five persons, who shall decide upon a system of mechanical apparatus for the detection of explosive gases in mines.

The bill, it is said, is being pushed in the interest of a corporation, the owner of the only apparatus which can be used under the terms of the bill. The cost of putting in the apparatus would average $10,000 at a low estimate for each of the 300 mines in the state—a total of $3,000,000, and the cost of extra men to keep it in order would be at least $2,000 per mine, or $1,600,000 annually.

Remonstrances are being circulated among all the coal and coke operators protesting against the passage of the bill.

DON'T WANT AN OFFICE.

General Lew Wallace Now Writing a Novel Similar to "Ben Hur."

PHILADELPHIA, March 13.—"My call at the White House Saturday," said Gen Lew Wallace, "was a purely social one, and politics were not touched upon."

"All I want in the world," continued the general, "is my home, my farm, my library, and I don't have to come to Washington to get them I wouldn't take any office myself, and I am not after any office for anyone else. If I were president I wouldn't have anything to do with an applicant for office unless he would promise to keep out of Washington until I sent for him, and I would never send for him until I was sure I could fix him."

Gen. Wallace said that he wished it understood that his novel, "Ben Hur," will not be dramatized

"I am now writing a novel similar to Ben Hur,' the scenes of which are laid in the east 200 years ago.

The Iron Trade.

PHILADELPHIA, March 13.—Dispatches regarding the condition of the iron market, and prospects in the near future have been received from prominent operators in Reading, York, Columbia and Lancaster, Pa. All report the outlook as the most favorable for years, every indication pointing to an early revival and a prosperous season in the trade.

Derailed By a Broken Rail

LUCAN, Ont., March 13.—The express train from Chicago, while ascending the grade near here at 4 40 this morning was derailed by a broken rail Two passenger cars were ditched Two gentlemen and two ladies received slight bruises Part of the injured were members of a theatrical company, en route to Mitchell.

Alaska's Representatives

NEW YORK, March 13.—There was to-day on the centennial celebration of Washington's inauguration his received a letter from the governor of Alaska appointing Rev. A. E. Austin, Dennis S Nowell, and Lieutenant Commander J. N. Quackenbush, U S N, commissioners to represent Alaska at the centennial ceremonies.

His Health Would Not Permit.

NEW HAVEN, Conn, March 13.—William H Brewer, professor of agriculture in the Yale scientific department, was recently asked by Secretary Rusk to would accept the office of assistant secretary of agriculture. Owing to poor health he was obliged to reply in the negative.

Too Many Oysters

ST MARYS CITY, Md., March 13.—Robert Neale and a colored boy named Some Lawson were drowned in St Mary's river last evening. Their canoe was overladen with oysters, and was capsized by a stiff breeze. The latter was dragged this morning and their bodies found

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THE GREAT WAR SYNDICATE.

BY FRANK R. STOCKTON,

—AUTHOR OF—

"RUDDER GRANGE," "AMOS KILBRIGHT—HIS ADSICITITIOUS EXPERIENCES;" "THE BEE-MAN OF ORN," "THE CHRISTMAS WRECK;" "THE LADY OR THE TIGER," "THE LATE MRS. NULL;" "THE HUNDREDTH MAN," "THE CASTING AWAY OF MRS. LECKS AND MRS. ALESHINE;" "THE DUSANTES;" ETC., ETC.

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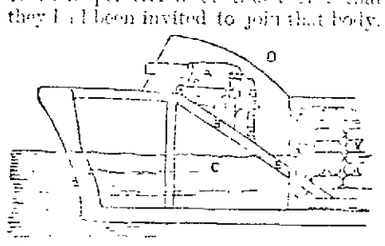
[CONTINUED.]

Besides equipping this little navy, the syndicate set about the construction of certain sea going vessels of an extraordinary kind. So great were the facilities at its command, and so thorough and complete its methods, that ten or a dozen shipyards and foundries were set to work simultaneously to build one of these ships. In a marvelously short time the syndicate possessed several of them ready for action.

These vessels became technically known as "crabs." They were not large, and the only part of them which projected above the water, was the middle of an elliptical deck, slightly convex, and heavily mailed with ribs of steel. These vessels were fitted with electric engines of extraordinary power, and were capable of great speed. At their bows, fully protected by the overhanging deck, was the machinery by which their peculiar work was to be accomplished. The syndicate intended to confine itself to marine operations, and for the present it was concerned with the construction of vessels.

To arm each of the large vessels, as has been said before, consisted of a single gun of long range, and the preparation was confined entirely to a new style of projectile, which had never yet been used in warfare. The material and construction of this projectile were known only to three members of the syndicate, who had invented and perfected it, and it was on account of the possession of this secret that they had been invited to join that body.



SECTIONAL VIEW OF REPELLER'S BOW, SHOWING:

A, projecting gun used in projecting the instantaneous bomb; B, bomb elevator used in loading gun; C, loading chamber; D, bomb proof hood to gun.

This projectile was not, in the ordinary sense of the word, an explosive, and was named by its inventors "The Instantaneous Motor." It was discharged from an ordinary cannon, but no gunpowder or other explosive compound was used to propel it. The bomb possessed in itself the necessary power of propulsion, and the gun was used merely to give it the proper direction.

The bombs were cylindrical in form, and pointed at the outer end. They were filled with hundreds of small tubes, each radiating outward from a central line. Those in the middle third of the bomb pointed directly outward, while those in its front portion were inclined forward at a slight angle, and those in the rear portion backward at the same angle. One tube at the end of the bomb, and pointing directly backward, furnished the motive power.

Each of these tubes could exert a force sufficient to move an ordinary train of passenger cars one mile, and this power could be exerted instantaneously, so that the difference in the starting of a train from one end of the mile and its arrival at the other would not be appreciable. The difference in concussionary force between a train moving at the rate of a mile in two minutes, or even one minute, and another train which moves a mile in an instant, can easily be imagined.

In these bombs those tubes which might direct their powers downward or laterally upon the earth were capable of instantaneously propelling every portion of solid ground or rock to a distance of two or three hundred yards, while the position of objects on the surface of the earth was instantaneously removed to a distance. The force which propelled the bomb was of a force graduated according to circumstances, and it would carry a bomb to as great a distance as accurate observation for purposes of aim could be made. Its force was brought into action while in the air by means of electricity, while the same effect was produced in the other bombs by the concussion of the steel nose of the object aimed at.

What gave the tubes their power was the explosive contained therein.

The method of aiming was as novel as the projectile itself. In this process nothing depended on the eyesight of the gunner; the projectile in question was entirely luminous, so that it was unnecessary that its direction should be steadily indicated by gross objects. There was an instrument which was to be used upon the dip, roll and pitch of the vessel, and which should always control the position of the gun with reference to the plane of the horizon.

The actual discharge of the cannon and the bomb was taken by one of the scientific men, who accurately determined the distance to the object to be aimed at, and referred to a carefully prepared mathematical table showed to what points on the graduated scale the gun should be set. It and the instant that the muzzle of the cannon was in the position that it was when the observation was taken a button was touched, and the bomb was instantaneously placed on the spot aimed at. The exactness with which the propelling force of the bomb could be determined was an important factor in this method of aiming.

As soon as three of the spring armored vessels and five "crabs" were completed, the syndicate felt itself ready to begin operations. It was indeed time. The seas had been covered with American and British merchantmen hastening homeward, or to friendly ports, before the actual commencement of hostilities. But all had not been fortunate enough to reach safety within the limits of time allowed, and several American merchantmen had been already captured by fast British cruisers.

The members of the syndicate well understood that if a war was to be carried on as they desired, they must strike the first real blow. Comparatively speaking, a very short time had elapsed since the declaration of war, and the opportunity to take the initiative was still open.

It was in order to take this initiative that, in the early hours of a July morning, two of the syndicate's armored vessels, each accompanied by a crab, steamed out of a New England port, and headed for the point on the Canadian coast where it had been decided to open the campaign.

The vessels of the syndicate had no individual names. The spring armored ships were termed "repellers," and were numbered, and the crabs were known by the letters of the alphabet. Each repeller was in charge of a director of naval operations, and the whole naval force of the syndicate was under the command of a director-in-chief. On this momentous occasion this officer was on board of Repeller No. 1, and commanded the little fleet.

The repellers had never been vessels of great speed, and their present armor of steel strips, the lower portion of which was frequently under water, considerably retarded their progress, but each of them was taken in tow by one of the swift and powerful crabs, and with this assistance they made very good time, reaching their destination on the morning of the second day.

It was on a breezy day, with a cloudy sky, and the sea moderately smooth, that the little fleet of the syndicate lay to off the harbor of one of the principal Canadian seaports. About five miles away the headlands on either side of the mouth of the harbor could plainly be seen. It had been decided that Repeller No. 1 should begin operations. Accordingly, that vessel steamed about a mile nearer the harbor, accompanied by Crab A. The other repeller and crab remained in their first position, ready to act in case they should be needed.

The approach of two vessels, evidently men-of-war, and carrying the American flag, was perceived from the forts and redoubts at the mouth of the harbor, and the news quickly spread to the city and to the vessels in port. Intense excitement ensued on land and water, among the citizens of the place as well as its defenders. Every man who had a post of duty was instantly at it; and in less than half an hour the British man-of-war Scarabæus, which had been lying at anchor a short distance outside the harbor, came steaming out to meet the enemy. There were other naval vessels in port, but they required more time to be put in readiness for action.

As soon as the approach of Scarabæus was perceived by Repeller No. 1, a boat bearing a white flag was lowered from that vessel and was rapidly rowed toward the British ship. When the latter saw the boat coming she lay to, and waited its arrival. A note was delivered to the captain of the Scarabæus, in which it was stated that the syndicate, which had undertaken on the part of the United States the conduct of the war between that country and Great Britain, was now prepared to demand the surrender of this city, with its forts and defenses, and all vessels within its harbor; and, as a first step, the immediate surrender of the vessel to the commander of which this note was delivered.

The overwhelming effrontery of this demand caused the commander of the Scarabæus to doubt whether he had to deal with a raving lunatic or a blustering fool; but he informed the person in charge of the flag of truce boat that he would give him fifteen minutes in which to get back to his vessel, and that he would then open fire upon that craft.

The men who rowed the little boat were not men-of-war's men, and were unaccustomed to duties of this kind. In eight minutes they had reached their vessel and were safe on board.

Just seven minutes afterward the first shot came from the Scarabæus. It passed over Repeller No. 1, and that vessel, instead of replying, immediately steamed nearer her adversary. The director-in-chief desired to determine the effect of an active cannonade upon the new armor, and therefore ordered the vessel placed in such a position that the Englishman might have the best opportunity for using it as a target.

The Scarabæus lost no time in availing herself of the facilities offered. She was a large and powerful ship, with a heavy armament, and, soon getting the range of the syndicate's vessel, she hurled ball after ball upon her striped side. Repeller No. 1 made no reply, but quietly submitted to the terrible bombardment. Some of the great shot jarred her from bow to stern, but not one of them broke a steel plate, nor penetrated the heavy inside backs.

After half an hour of this work the director-in-chief became satisfied that the new armor had well acquitted itself in the severe trial to which it had been subjected. Some of the air buffers had been disabled, probably on account of faults in their construction, but these could readily be replaced, and no further injury had been done the vessel. It was not necessary, therefore, to continue the experiment any longer, and besides there was danger that the Englishman perceiving that his antagonist did not appear to be affected by his fire, would approach closer and endeavor to ram her. This was to be avoided, for the Scarabæus was a much larger vessel than Repeller No. 1, and able to run into the latter and sink her by mere preponderance of weight.

It was, therefore, decided to now test the powers of the crabs. Signals were made from Repeller No. 1 to Crab A, which had been lying with the larger vessel between it and the enemy. These signals were made by jets of dense black smoke, which were ejected from a small pipe on the repeller. These slender columns of smoke preserved their cylindrical forms for some moments, and were visible at a great distance by day or night, being illuminated in the latter case by electric light. The length and frequency of these jets were regulated by an instrument in the director's room. Thus, by means of long and short puffs, with the proper use of intervals, a message could be projected into the air as a telegraphic instrument would mark it upon paper.

In this manner Crab A was ordered to immediately proceed to the attack of the Scarabæus. The almost submerged vessel steamed rapidly from behind her consort, and made for the British man-of-war.

When the latter vessel perceived the approach of this turtle backed object, squirting little jets of black smoke as she replied to the orders from the repeller, there was great amazement on board. The crab had not been seen before, but as it came rapidly on there was no time for curiosity or discussion, and several heavy guns were brought to bear upon it. It was difficult to hit a rapidly moving flat object scarcely above the surface of the water; and although several shot struck the crab, they glanced off without in the least interfering with its progress.

Crab A soon came so near the Scarabæus that it was impossible to depress the guns of the latter so as to strike her. The great vessel was, therefore headed toward its assailant, and under a full head of steam dashed directly at it to run it down. But the crab could turn as upon a pivot, and shooting to one side allowed the surging man-of-war to pass it.

Perceiving instantly that it would be difficult to strike this nimble and almost submerged adversary, the commander of the Scarabæus thought it well to let it alone for the present, and to bear down with all speed upon the repeller. But it was easier to hit the crab than to leave it behind. It was capable of great speed, and, following the British vessel, it quickly came up with her.

The course of the Scarabæus was instantly changed, and every effort was made to get the vessel into a position to run down the crab. But this was not easy for so large a ship, and Crab A seemed to have no difficulty in keeping close to her stern.

Several machine guns especially adapted for firing at torpedo boats, or any hostile craft which might be discovered close to a vessel, were now brought to bear upon the crab, and ball after ball was hurled at her. Some of these struck, but glanced off, without penetrating her tough armor.

These maneuvers had not continued long when the crew of the crab was ready to bring into action the peculiar apparatus of that peculiar craft. An enormous pair of iron forceps, each massive limb of which measured twelve feet or more in length, was run out in front of the crab at a depth of six or eight feet below the surface. These forceps were acted upon by an electric engine of immense power, by which they could be shut, opened, projected, withdrawn or turned and twisted.

The crab darted forward, and in the next instant the great teeth of her pincers were fastened with a tremendous grip upon the rudder and rudder post of the Scarabæus.

Then followed a sudden twist, which sent a thrill through both vessels, a crash, a backward jerk, the snapping of a chain, and in a moment the great rudder, with half of the rudder port attached, was torn from the vessel, and as the forceps opened it dropped to leeward and hung dangling by one chain.

Again the forceps opened wide; again there was a rush, and this time the huge jaws closed upon the rapidly revolving screw propeller. There was a tremendous crash, and the small but massive crab turned over so far that for an instant one of its sides was plainly visible above the water. The blade of the propeller were crushed and shivered; those parts of the steamer's engines connecting with the propeller shaft were snapped and bent apart, while the propeller shaft itself was broken by the violent stoppage.

The crab, which had quickly righted, now backed, still holding the crushed propeller in its iron grasp, and as it moved away from the Scarabæus, it extracted about forty feet of its propeller shaft, then, opening its massive jaws, it allowed the useless mass of iron to drop to the bottom of the sea.

Every man on board the Scarabæus was filled with amazement and excitement. How could comprehend what had happened, but this very quickly became evident. So far as motive power was concerned, the Scarabæus was totally disabled. She could not direct her course, for her rudder was gone; her propeller was gone; her engines were powerless; she could do no more than float, and that she would not float long. She had received a good hole in her stern, and had been, and there was pouring into the hold at the rate of about two hundred gallons a minute.

Crab A now left Repeller No. 1 and steamed to the assistance of her consort. It was supposed that she would take her in tow, so that the water would not gain further than the engine room, and keep her afloat. Therefore the astonishment of all on board Crab A was great when she left the bow of the Scarabæus and took her course toward two men-of-war who were rapidly approaching from the harbor.

This proceeding astonished the commander and officers of the Scarabæus almost as much as the extraordinary attack which had been made upon their ship. They had expected a demand to surrender and haul down their flag, but the director-in-chief on board Repeller No. 1 was of the opinion that with her propeller extracted it mattered little what flag she flew. His work with the Scarabæus was over; for it had been ordered by the syndicate that its vessels should not encumber themselves with prizes.

Towed by the powerful crab, which apparently had no fear that its disabled adversary might fire upon it, the Scarabæus moved toward the harbor, and when it had come within a quarter of a mile of the foremost British vessel, Crab A cast off and steamed back to Repeller No. 1.

The other English vessels soon came up, and each lay to and sent a boat to the Scarabæus. After half an hour's consultation, in which the amazement of those on board the damaged vessel was communicated to the officers and crews of her two consorts, it was determined that the smaller of these should tow the disabled ship into port, while the other one, in company with a man-of-war just coming out of the harbor, should make attack upon Repeller No. 1.

It had been plainly proved that ordinary shot and shell had no effect upon this craft, but it had not been proved that she could withstand the rams of powerful ironclads. If this vessel, that apparently carried no guns, or at least, had used none, could be crushed, capsized, sunk, or in any way put out of the fight, it was probable that the dangerous submerged nautical machine would not care to remain in these waters. If it remained it must be destroyed by torpedoes.

Signals were exchanged between the two English vessels, and in a very short time they were steaming toward the repeller. It was a dangerous thing for two vessels of their size to come close enough together for both to ram an enemy at the same time; but it was determined to take the risks and do this, if possible; for the destruction of the repeller was obviously the first duty in hand.

As the two men-of-war rapidly approached Repeller No. 1, they kept up a steady fire upon her, for if in this way they could damage her, the easier would be their task. With a firm reliance upon the efficacy of the steel spring armor, the director-in-chief felt no fear of the enemy's shot and shell, but he was not at all willing that his vessel should be rammed, for the consequences would probably be disastrous. Accordingly he did not wait for the approach of the two vessels, but steering seaward, he signaled for the other crab.

When Crab B made its appearance, puffing its little black jets of smoke as it answered the signals of the director-in-chief, the commanders of the two British vessels were surprised. They had imagined that there was only one of these strange and terrible enemies, and had supposed that she would be afraid to make her peculiar attack upon one of them, because while doing so she would expose herself to the danger of being run down by the other. But the presence of two of these almost submerged engines of destruction entirely changed the situation.

But the commanders of the British ships were brave men. They had started to run down the strangely armored American craft, and run her down they would, if they could. They put on more steam and went ahead at greater speed. In such a furious onslaught the crabs might not dare to attack them.

But they did not understand the nature nor the powers of these enemies. In less than twenty minutes Crab A had had hold of one of the men-of-war, and crushed to pieces, the other, with nearly half its shaft, was drawn out and dropped into the ocean. Helplessly the two men-of-war rose and fell upon the waves.

In obedience to orders from the repeller, each crab took hold of one of the disabled vessels and towed it near the mouth of the harbor, where it was left.

The city was now in a state of feverish excitement, which was intensified by the fact that a majority of the people did not understand what had happened, while those to whom this had been made plain could not comprehend why such a thing should have been allowed to happen. Three of her majesty's ships of war, equipped and ready for action, had sailed out of the harbor, and an apparently insignificant enemy, without firing a gun, had put them into such a condition that they were utterly unfit for service and must be towed into a dry dock. How could the government, the municipality, the army, or the navy, explain this?

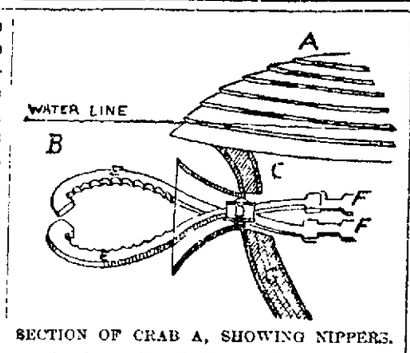
The anxiety, the excitement, the nervous desire to know what had happened, and what might be expected next, spread that evening to every part of the Dominion reached by telegraph.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Maxims for the Housekeeper.

The house showeth the owner
Anger at a feast betrays the boor.
In a good house all is quickly ready.
As the year is so must your pot seethe.
Everything is of use to a housekeeper.
He that is at ease seeks dainties.
Better be meals many than one too merry.
He that saveth his dinner will have the more supper.
Never haggle about the basket if you get the fruit.

Top ventilators in poultry houses are being vigorously criticised by P. H. Jacobs and other poultrymen.



SECTION OF CRAB A, SHOWING NIPPERS.

A, bomb proof roof; B, water line; C, interior of crab; D, joint of nippers; E, arms of nippers; FF, rods of nippers connecting with electric engine; G, teak lining to crab.

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IT NEVER FAILS.

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CASCARA SAGRADA. As a tonic it stone the bowels to their normal condition without griping or purging, and has remarkable virtue in the treatment of habitual constipation, indigestion, and as a tonic for the stomach it has no rival, as used in this syrup.

BLACK COHOSH, as used in this syrup, is a powerful and useful remedy, acting primarily on the nervous system, kidneys and uterine organs.

UNICORN ROOT. In all diseases of women it stands first and foremost as a tonic and regulator. Its value cannot be overestimated as used herein.

AMARACK is tonic, diuretic, alterative and laxative.

CULVER'S ROOT is powerfully cholagogic, working with great energy on the liver. It is also an excellent tonic, laxative and alterative, acting upon the secretive and absorbent glands of the body.

MANDRAKE is powerful in its action, working with great energy upon the liver and secretions, and is invariably used for habitual constipation.

BURDOCK has no equal for the cure of Rheumatism, Syphilis, Kidney, Liver and all Skin Diseases, as used herein.

POKE ROOT is cathartic and anti-scrofulous, being esteemed for its virtues in curing Erysipelas, Rheumatism, Syphilis, Scrofula, Cancer and all Skin Diseases.

IN ADDITION to the ABOVE, which are everywhere recognized by the MEDICAL FACULTY as being the best known Blood Tonics, our medicine contains RARE DRUGS, rendering

Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup

UNRIVALED in merit. It is a Safe Family Medicine, because it contains no poison or opiates. Children, invalids and delicate persons will find it the best medicine and tonic they can use. No home should be without it. Always in season, Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter.

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TESTIMONIALS WORTHY OF CONFIDENCE.

My daughter Maud has used Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup and Plasters, which you so strongly recommended her to try for inflammatory rheumatism. Her limbs were badly swollen, and the poor girl was in terrible agony. In the midst of the use around the Plasters about her limbs and joints she felt the swelling was reduced and she was able to get up and rested. The syrup corrected her indigestion, cleansed the rheumatic poison from her blood, and she is now able to be around the house. Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup and Plasters are remedies of great merit. REV. J. ROBERTS, Pastor First M. E. Church, Fremont, Mich.

ALBION, Mich., Dec. 16, 1887.—While employed as agent of the Michigan Central Railroad Company at Augusta, Mich., about seven years ago, my kidneys became diseased, and I have been a great sufferer ever since. Have consulted the leading physicians of this city and Ann Arbor, and all pronounced my case Bright's disease. Suffering under a very severe attack in October last, began taking Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup, and am today a well man. It affords me pleasure to render suffering humanity [illegible] with [illegible] I think the greatest [illegible]

White:—Just as soon as cold weather sets in, my hands roughen and crack. I buy the best and most expensive soap my druggist has, but the result is just the same; sore hands every winter.

Brown:—I had just the same experience, until I read one of the Ivory Soap advertisements, about too much alkali in some soaps, which draws the natural oil from the skin and leaves it dry and liable to crack, so I sent out and got a cake of Ivory Soap, and found it all the advertisement promised; my hands are soft and smooth the year round.

A WORD OF WARNING.

There are many white soaps, each represented to be "just as good as the 'Ivory';" they ARE NOT, but like all counterfeits, lack the peculiar and remarkable qualities of the genuine. Ask for "Ivory" Soap and insist upon getting it.

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FOR PAVING MAIN STREET.

Contractor Lemmon Discovers that He Never Threw Up His Entire Contract, and Gets Another Chance.

Contractor George Washington Lemmon, of Wheeling, W. Va., rose unexpectedly above the horizon Thursday last. As suddenly there, was an informal conference between him and the council held in the afternoon, and following it came a special meeting of that body in the council chamber. With neatness and unusual dispatch he was given a contract to pave a portion of Main street, and he left this morning for Wheeling, to get bond. He has agreed to go to work by March 20, and to finish his job by June 15. He will receive one dollar and fifty cents per square yard and will give bond for five thousand dollars. As a guarantee for the faithful performance of his duties he is to leave ten per cent. of the amount due him, with the city, for five years.

At the special meeting all members were present except Mr. Boerner. He arrived late. The call stated that the meeting was for the purpose of apportioning the city funds for the next six months, and for taking action toward contracting for the paving of East Main street from the canal bridge to the east line of Mill street.

The committee on ways and means reported as follows: We respectfully recommend that there be appropriated from the general fund the sum of $6,314.80 to the streets and alleys and to the other funds as follows:

Street and alley fund	$ 6,314 80
Street commissioner's fund	1,100 00
Gas and electric light fund	2,926 00
Police fund	1,375 00
Water fund	3,000 00
Engineer's fund	50 00
Salaries, fund	1,300 00
Sinking fund	1,250 00
Interest fund	0 00
Board of health	100 00
Incidental fund	2 000 00
Total	$21,255 80

Mr. Bowman moved that the report be adopted. Carried.

The city engineer presented an estimate of the expense of paving Main street from the canal to Mill street at $6,000. It was accepted.

Mr. Bowman inquired if there was sufficient money in the treasury to provide payment for the paving of East Main street.

City Clerk White certified that there was sufficient unappropriated money for the purpose, whereupon an ordinance was introduced providing for the improvement, accepting the bid and authorizing the contract to be let for the same. The rules were suspended and the ordinance passed. Solicitor Young sanctioned the proceedings as being entirely legal.

BREAKERS AHEAD

FOR THAT HASTILY SIGNED CONTRACT.

Shall Massillon Repudiate Its Own Industries?—A Letter From the Company.

There are breakers ahead for that Main street paving contract. The abutting property owners, who must pay two-thirds of the cost of the improvement, are not pleased on more than one account. They regard the surprisingly sudden action of the council as a discourtesy towards them, feeling that it was but fair that they should be consulted before the signing of the contract; and they are not sure that the time is at hand for Massillon, by the purchase of foreign-made material, to announce to the world that our own boasted natural wealth is unable to furnish us with bricks for the streets. The men who take this view of the question are not obstructionists. They want to see Main street paved, but as the ones upon whom the burden will fall, they do also want to have a voice in the matter.

The Hon. S. A. Conrad, the largest property owner on the route of the proposed improvement, has been interested as a Massillonian in the Massillon Fire Brick Company. He has the following letter from the office of the Company at Pittsburg:

PITTSBURG, PA., March 7, 1889.

S. A. Conrad, Esq., Massillon, O.

DEAR SIR.—As it will be some time before I can visit Massillon, I would like to know what the prospect is for a pavement being put down this year; about what time we may expect the work to commence, and whether you think our brick will be used, if on as favorable terms as others offer. We ask for no advantage, but we certainly desire to avoid such difficulties as we had last year.

We now have an opportunity of selling all the brick we can make this season for paving purposes to one party, but as we would prefer to place our first pavement at our place of manufacture, for advertising purposes as well as a matter of business pride, we would give the preference to any contractor who lays the pavement at Massillon.

We now have on hand, one hundred and fifty thousand selected paving brick laid aside, especially for use in Massillon; have carried them for some months; are making additions to this quantity constantly, but we could not undertake to furnish more than two hundred and fifty thousand this season as we desire to have our brick placed at different points, so as to refer to them in the future.

I write you this personally, because you have so kindly taken an interest in the matter, and I also know that you, as well as other property owners on the street, desire the use of Massillon brick. You may rest assured it will be our pleasure to do every thing we can, not only to put down a good pavement, but to furnish the material promptly when needed. Will you kindly advise me and oblige? Yours very respectfully,

E. A. KITZMILLER.

Councilman Clutz is disposed to compromise the difficulty and thinks that his views will be taken by the other members of the council. He proposes to make some sort of an agreement with Contractor Lemmon whereby at the option of the abutting property owners Massillon or Wheeling brick may be used in front of their property. This might do in this particular instance, but Lemmon would object, the brick manufacturers would all object, and the precedent of permitting real estate holders to choose material at their whim would be a bad one to establish.

However it may all turn out, the situation is complicated, and it would have been far wiser to have proceeded in a more leisurely and orderly fashion. There has been too much haste in taking it for granted that Massillon cannot use its own brick.

FOR SLANDER.

POSTMASTER SHEPLEY SUES W. J. OBERLIN.

And Claims Damages in the Sum of $5000 for Defamation of Character.

CANTON, March 8.—There was filed with the clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, Friday afternoon, a petition that is bound to create no small sensation in Massillon, as it involves both personal and political points. Felix R. Shepley appears as plaintiff in the petition, and William J. Oberlin, defendant. The petitioner avers that "he is the duly appointed Postmaster of Massillon" and has the entire charge of the post office in said city of Massillon, and that one Otto E. Young, an attorney at law in said city is the legal adviser of said plaintiff. Said plaintiff further says that he complains of the defendant, for that said plaintiff before and after the committing of the grievances hereinafter mentioned, sustained a good name and character among his neighbors and acquaintances for moral worth and integrity and was never suspected of the crime of keeping a house of ill fame for the purpose of prostitution."

The petition goes on to allege that the defendant wilfully and maliciously, intending to injure the good name and character of the plaintiff caused it to be believed that he had been guilty of the crime mentioned on the 2nd day of March, 1889 in a certain discourse which he then had with Otto E. Young, in the presence of divers other good people. In this conversation the petition states that the defendant said that the plaintiff was keeping a house of ill-fame and that women had been seen coming out of there at all hours of the night. Furthermore he is accused of inquiring of Otto E. Young, knowing him to be attorney for the plaintiff, what course to pursue to prefer charges against the plaintiff to have him removed for malfeasance in office. The petitioner concludes that he has been damaged in good name and character to the amount of five thousand dollars and sues for that amount. Wilson & Garrett are attorneys for the plaintiff.

FOR BREACH OF PROMISE.

A Modest Carrollton Maid Wants a Little Fortune.

THE INDEPENDENT reprints from the Canton Repository the following from the Carrollton Free Press:

The Carrollton Free Press of Wednesday says: Miss Maud M. Sanders, of this place, has filed her petition in common pleas court against Dr. Daniel S. Gardner, of Massillon, claiming $10,000 damages for breach of marriage contract. The genial medicine man, dressed in his "best bib and tucker," was met at the early train on Monday morning of last week, and the summons placed in his hands by the Sheriff of this county. The defendant has not yet answered the plaintiff's petition, but it is evident that he will not allow ten thousand dollars to go by default.

THE INDEPENDENT can endorse the last sentence of this article. Dr. Gardner is an an energetic young physician, not disposed to readily give up the ship. He has engaged an attorney and will fight his case.

ACQUITTED.

Schwindt Did Not Murder Frazee.

Charles Schwindt has been acquitted. In December last Schwindt, who was working at a livery stable in this city, was arrested by Sheriff Sawyer, of Cleveland, for the murder of Benjamin Frazee a year or two before. Schwindt pleaded not guilty, and was bound over to the grand jury. The witness through whose testimony he was held, had sworn to seeing Schwindt strike Frazer with a heavy sledge on the left side of the head with such violence that he was scarcely able to withdraw it. Before the grand jury the facts were developed that Frazee's head was not badly mutilated and that the only mark on the head was on the right side. The character of the prosecuting witness was also impeached, and the prisoner was acquitted for lack of evidence against him. Schwindt returned to this city last night.

Nothing so good for chronic coughs and throat troubles as Rinehart's Balsam. 25c.

SIX WHITE CAPS

Assault Katie Clapper and Her Escort

That there exists in this city an organized group of White Caps is highly improbable, but that there is a mischievous band of self-appointed censors there is no doubt. A few nights ago the old house-mover Bierman was handled, and Tuesday there was another instance. This time Otto Sownewold, a very respectable young man who lives in the suburb of Petersburg, and the better known Katie Clapper, met them. Sownewold recently worked in a grocery in town, but losing his voice he took to selling books and pictures. He had arranged with Katie Clapper to purchase one, and she visited his home last night to make a selection. Unable to choose, she carried one and he another, and they started together to get Katie's grandmother to select. The woman's grandmother lives near Heppert's mill, and when they reached that spot they were suddenly assaulted by six masked men, each wearing a tall white cap. Their assault was more annoying than severe. They pursued the affrighted couple, pulling the fair one's hair and kicking her escort's rear. The pictures, too, fared badly. The chase continued until Otto and Katie reached Fremont street, and there their tormentors thought it discreet to disappear. The Clapper girl had received warning notices before. The question is, who are these White Caps?

A BROKEN MARKET.

War Among the Dealers in Massillon Coal.

"The coal heroes are at war again," says the Cleveland Leader, "and the shivering multitude will rejoice. The pool of the dealers has been broken and after two years of combination prices, rates came tumbling down. The war was inaugurated a week ago in a quiet way by the Ohio & Pennsylvania Coal Company when they reduced the retail price of Massillon lump coal from $3.75 to $3.25 a ton. It was not long before the rival companies heard of the cut and the pool being broken a formal protest was circulated and signed by the dealers who opposed the reduction. This protest was forwarded to the Ohio & Pennsylvania Company."

Mr. J. B. Zerbe, treasurer of the company replied to the circular, and to a Leader reporter said:

"We are making no war upon other companies. At this season of the year by the old scale coal should be sold at $3.50 a ton. But the price has been kept at $3.75, and that has been the amount paid by consumers who were not acquainted with the terms of the sliding scale which varied with the seasons. We have set the price at $3.25 and we propose to keep it there. Our competitors have threatened to make another reduction and drop the price to $3.00 or $2.75. Massillon coal ought to be sold at $3.25 and the price kept at that figure. There is no reason why Cleve and people should pay more for fuel than is paid in other cities and towns. The trouble lies with the middle men who go between the miners and the retailers. These men make the profits and the consumer puts the money into their pockets. There should be only one margin and that should be for the miners themselves. At the present price of mining Massillon coal should be sold in this city at retail for $3.25 and we have made that rate."

LOWER CALIFORNIA.

The Gold Find a Rich One—The Influx Increases Daily.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., March 11.—The reports as to the extraordinary richness of the gold find in Lower California are confirmed. A large influx from Pasadena, Riverside, Tucson and San Francisco is expected. The population of the camp is said to be fully three thousand, with as many more en route.

Professor Anthony, a practical miner, who has visited the district, says the mineral belt is 200 miles long, and that the lower end is largely copper, while the upper end is gold. He does not think the real ledge has yet been found.

Prices for provisions and material are exorbitant, mules being sold $50 a day for hauling provisions, and flour selling for $50 a sack, while canned meats and vegetables are worth surprisingly large sums. The mining camps are under martial law, a company of Mexicans acting guard.

THE SIOUX RESERVATION

Will Probably Be Opened This Summer.

A Push From all Directions.

CHAUNCEY KEATS, D.K., March 11.—E. M. Goodykoontz who has been at Washington working for the opening of the Sioux bill, has returned. He is confident that the present bill will be promptly ratified by the Indians, and that the 11,000,000 acres of land will be thrown open for settlers before the middle of the summer.

There is a heavy exodus of people to Dakota, made by the prospective opening of the reservation. Every westbound train over the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road carries from five to a dozen emigrant cars. Most of the emigrants are Germans. Advices from other points along the line in Dakota show that the towns are full of strangers and more are coming from every direction.

Judgment on Mormon Bonds.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., March 11.—The Mormon edition of Utah was given a severe jolt in the county bond suit. Judge Carpenter rendered a decision, as attorney for the bondholders, against the Board of Commissioners, and the bonds were literally pronounced worthless.

A Great Boy Preacher.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 11.—Carl Dowdy is in the city of Atlanta, and is drawing the people out to hear him. He is seven years old. He has a remarkable memory, and claims to have been converted in a vision. He is a curiosity.

A British Schooner Seized.

BIRCH BAY, Me., March 11.—The British schooner Grenier, from St. John to New York, was seized yesterday morning by customs officers for a breach of the revenue laws. The vessel is in charge of the revenue cutter Woodbury. The fine is $1,500.

OUR DYNAMITE CRUISER.

The Vesuvius to Be Ready for Business in a Few Days.

NEW YORK, March 11.—The trial for rapidity of fire of the guns of the cruiser Vesuvius, which was intended to take place during the past week, was deferred because of existing trouble with some of the auxiliary valves.

It is thought, however, that the delay will be more than ten days' duration, and with the passing of the difficulty the little cruiser will steam a short distance below Pinta Island and her battery given its test. The loading apparatus has been a thorough preliminary test and has proved itself satisfactory to the designers.

It was found that a projectile could be loaded in less than one minute, thus giving a rapidity of fire of one projectile a minute from each gun. It was also found that from the three guns a shot could be fired one in every thirty or forty seconds. The contract calls for a fire from each gun of one shot in every two minutes. But if, as it now looks from the loading facilities, a fire can be maintained from each gun of one shot per minute, the contract specifications will be [illegible].

The Vesuvius is still at Cramp's yard, not having been moved since she returned from her trial trip on January 17 last. The board ordered for the examination consists of Commander Goodrich, U. S. N., president, and Lieuts. Seaton Schroeder, Sumner A. Paine, Bradley A. Fiske and W. F. Fullam, as members.

With the exception of this gun, and in the event of its proving successful, there will be no more ordered for the dynamite cruiser now going on her trial trip in commission, she being ordered by Lieut. Seaton Schroeder [illegible] remaining officers will be ordered by Lieut. Lieut. Pratt [illegible] and Lieut. W. [illegible] Fiske. As soon as Engineer Hoogewerff [illegible] and the vessel [illegible] and there will be no further delay in getting her into commission.

The vessel consists of six water tight rooms, and with the [illegible] she will be [illegible] there will be no danger of her foundering. [illegible] two more [illegible] dynamite guns [illegible] by a [illegible] perpendicular [illegible] keel some [illegible] vessels [illegible] Engineer [illegible] dynamite cruiser can be made [illegible] Regarding the Vesuvius as a torpedo vessel, there are at present only six in existence with which she could be compared. These vessels are the Alarm, of 600 tons; the Tripoli, of 800 tons; the El Destructor, of 405 tons; the Sharpshooter, of 755 tons; the Rattlesnake, of 550 tons, and the Boxer, of 320 tons, though the latter is almost too small for such rating.

"Mother, the birds are singing—the sun is bright—the ladies are all out in spring dresses and I can't wear mine for fear I neuralgia." "Pshaw, child, go out and be happy. Only don't forget to buy a bottle of Salvation Oil."

Guy Wilkes has been retired from the track permanently, owing to an injury received recently.

A Terrible Misfortune,

It is a calamity of the direst kind to feel that one's physical energies are failing in the prime of life—to feel more nerveless, more dispirited, weaker every day. Yet this is the unhappy lot of hundreds who surround us. A source of renewed strength which science approves, in behalf of which multitudes of the debilitated have and are every day testifying, and which, in countless instances, has built up constitutions sapped by weakness and infirmity and long unbenefitted by other means surely commends itself to all who need a tonic. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is such a medicine—pure botanic, soothing to the nerves, promotive of digestion and a fertilizer of the blood. Dyspepsia and nervousness—the first a cause the second a consequence of lack of stamina—depart when a course of the Bitters is tried. All forms of malarial disease, rheumatism, kidney and bladder trouble, constipation and biliousness are annihilated by the standard family medicine.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Z. T. Baltzly.

An international chess contest will be held at Dijon during April.

Take Advice.

Every family should have a bottle of Parks Long Cough in the house. It is the best medicine in the world for coughs, colds, croup, and all lung diseases. Sold by all druggists at 25, 50 and 75 cents. Note. If it does not cure you, manufacturers refund you money.

John Ward will not play with the New York ball club this season.

Is Consumption Incurable?

Read the following: Mr. C. B. Moore, Newark, N. Y., says: Was down with consumption, friends and physicians pronounced me an incurable Consumptive. Began using Dr. Kings New Discovery for Consumption, and now on my fourth bottle, and able to oversee the work on my farm. It is the most wonderful medicine ever known. Jesse Mutchemore, Decatur, Ohio, says: Had a bad cough for Dr. Kings New Discovery for Consumption. I would have died of lung trouble. Was given up by friends. Am now in best of health. Try it. Sample bottle free at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store. 5

In a five mile skating race at New York, between Craft and Carroll, the latter won in nine minutes.

Electric Bitters.

This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise. A purer medicine does not exist and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters cures all diseases of the liver and kidneys, will remove pimples, boils, salt rheum and other affections caused by impure blood. Will drive malaria from the system and prevent as well as cure all malarial fevers. For cure of headache, constipation and indigestion try Electric Bitters. Entire satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded. Price 50 cents and $1.00 per bottle at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store. 5

Advice to Mothers.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for children teething, is the prescription of one of the best female nurses and physicians in the United States, and has been used for forty years with never-failing success by millions of mothers for their children. During the process of teething its value is incalculable. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhoea, griping in the bowels, and wind-colic. By giving health to the child it rests the mother. Price 25 cents a bottle.

Twenty-two hundred men are now employed in Cramps' ship yard, at Philadelphia.

CONSUMPTION SURELY CURED.

To the Editor—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and post office adress. Respectfully, T. A. Slocum, M. C. 181 Pearl st., New York.

The consumption of gold in industrial arts throughout the world is forty-six million dollars, and of silver twenty-two million dollars per annum.

The best on earth, can truly be said of Gregg's Glycerine Salve, which is a sure, safe and speedy cure for cuts, bruises, scalds, burns, wounds and all other sores. Will positively cure piles, tetter and all skin eruptions. Try this wonderful salve. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Only 25 cents. Sold by Z. T. Baltzly.

Louisville Ky., last year turned out two hundred and fifty thousand plows and gave employment to two thousand men in their manufacture. They were sold entirely in the South.

To-Night and To-Morrow Night.

And each day and night during this week you can get at all druggists' Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs, acknowledged to be the most successful remedy ever sold for the cure of Coughs, Croup, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Asthma and Consumption. Get a bottle to-day and keep it always in the house, so you can check your cold at once. Price 50c and $1.00. Sample bottles free.

The Westinghouse Air Brake Company has placed with Manning, Maxwell & Moore, of New York, an order for two hundred and fourteen twenty one inch lathes, for the new shops now being constructed. This is probably the largest order ever placed in this country for this class of machine tools.

Now, Give Attention

To the purification of your blood, for at no season is the body so susceptible to the benefits to be derived from a good medicine, as in March, April and May. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the people's favorite spring medicine. It's ands unequalled for purifying the blood, curing scrofula, salt rheum, etc., regulating the kidneys and liver, repairing nerve tissues, strengthening and invigorating the whole body, as well as checking the progress of acute and chronic disease and restoring the afflicted parts to a natural, healthy condition. If you have never tried Hood's sarsaparilla for your "spring medicine," do so this season.

A number of English capitalists have formed a two million dollar company under the name of the Anglo-Saxon Coal and Iron Company. They have purchased fifty thousand acres about fifteen miles from Birmingham, Ala., and will commence at a very early date the erection of two one hundred and fifty-ton furnaces.

If a cold causes you quick distress your lungs are weak, and you should keep Dr. Bigelow's Cough Cure on hand. Its occasional use will heal and strengthen the pulmonary organs, you will breathe easier, cough less and feel better in every way. Bigelow's Cure has received the largest number of cures of throat and lung troubles of any medicine. Fifty cents at Z. T. Baltzly's. A chief and cure for asthma.

There is a net increase in the market value of the eight dividend paying express stocks in 1888 of sixteen million two hundred and eighty two thousand five hundred dollars or more than fifty per cent., and Boston has received two million five hundred dollars more in dividends from the coppers in 1888 than in 1887 owing to the operations of the French syndicate.

Do you feel languid, low spirited, hopeless and miserable, both physically and mentally, have poor appetite, frequent headaches, bitter or bad taste in mouth, nervous prostration, and do you know what the matter is? You have torpid liver, associated with indigestion. You need Dr. Jones' Red Clover Tonic. You need it today. Buy of Z. T. Baltzly. An ever prompt cure for headache, constipation, pimples, rheumatism, scrofula, dyspepsia and all blood disorders.

Duncan C. Ross defeated Antonio Pierce in a mixed wrestling match at Boston, Saturday night, winning two falls out of five.

That Tired Feeling

Which nearly every one feels in the spring is due to a sluggish liver. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the best remedy to arouse this important organ to healthful activity. It purifies the blood, and thus cures that tired feeling, as well as all diseases originating in impure blood. Try it this season.

One hundred and twelve California prospects were sold in New York last week at an average price of $1,786.

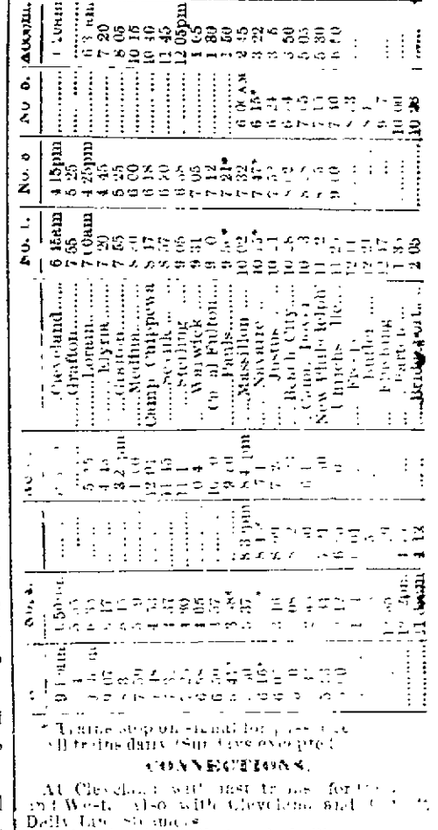
Marbled strawberry ribbons as sell at one dollar a yard, but you can get a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup for only twenty-five cents.

EXCEPTIONAL VALUE AT BLARNEY STORE.

[illegible] Blarney Castle Soap $1.00 by express. CHARLES KEERL & CO., 115 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

C., L. & W. Railroad.

In effect February 3, 1889.



Daily. Daily except Sunday. Daily except Saturday.

CONNECTIONS.

At Cleveland with L. S. & M. S. for the East and West, also with Cleveland and Canton Div. Daily Line Steamers.

At Lorain with N. Y. C. & St. L. Ry. for Elyria, Ft. Wayne, Chicago and all points West.

At Elyria with L. S. & M. S. Railway for Sandusky, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, and all points West and Northwest.

At Grafton with C. C. C. & I. Ry. for Creston, Cincinnati, St. Louis and all points West and Southwest.

At Sterling with N. Y. P. & O. R. R. for Cleveland, Wadsworth, Akron, Mansfield and intermediate points.

At Warwick with C. A. & C. R. R. for Akron, Orrville, Mt. Vernon and Columbus.

At Massillon with P. F. W. & C. R'y, for Canton, Wooster, Pittsburg, etc. Also with Wheeling & Lake Erie R'y for points on that road.

At Justus, with Cleveland & Canton R'y for points on that road.

At Canal Dover with C. & M. R'y. for Newcomerstown, Cambridge, Marietta, Parkersburg, etc.

At Chrisfield with P. C. & St. L. R'y for Steubenville, Coshocton, Zanesville, Newark, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis.

At Barton, with St. Clairville & Northern R. R. for St. Clairville, O.

At Bridgeport, with C. & P. R'y, for Baltimore, Pittsburg, etc.

At Wheeling with Baltimore & Ohio, Washington, Baltimore, etc. Also with Ohio River Steamers.

A. M. DUGRO, G. P. A.
Gen'l Freight & Ticket Agent.
OSCAR TOWNSEND, General Manager.

Wheeling & Lake Erie R. R.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME.

In effect Jan 6, 1889.

GOING SOUTH	No. 5	No. 7	No. 9
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Toledo	7 15	1 00	5 30
Oak Harbor	9 06	2 7	5 [illegible]
Fremont	8 22	2 20	
Clyde	9 37	[illegible]	
Bellevue	8 55	3 [illegible]	6 [illegible]
Monroeville	Lv		3 [illegible]	6 [illegible]	[illegible]
Norwalk			3 58	7 1	6 [illegible]
Wellington			4 [illegible]	8 [illegible]	[illegible]
Creston	Ar	11 [illegible]	5 2	9 0	[illegible]
Orrville	Ar	pm12 29	5 48	9 [illegible]	[illegible]
"	Lv	12 40	5 53	am7 [illegible]	7 [illegible]
Massillon		1 20	6 [illegible]	7 [illegible]	7 [illegible]
Navarre		1 35	6 51	8 10	8 [illegible]
Valley Junction		2 15	7 40	8 [illegible]	8 [illegible]
New Cumberland		2 28	7 53	9 [illegible]	[illegible]
Sherrodsville		2 40	8 05	[illegible]	9 [illegible]
Leesville		2 48	8 13	9 [illegible]	[illegible]
Bowerstown		2 55	8 20	9 [illegible]	9 [illegible]
Canal Dover		2 57	8 05	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Comerstown		3 38	am6 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cambridge		4 [illegible]	7 45	[illegible]	[illegible]
Macksburg		6 09	9 15	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marietta	Ar	7 35	am 10 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

GOING NORTH AND WEST.	No 6	No [illegible]
	A. M.	P. M.
Marietta	Lv	6 00	1. [illegible]
Macksburg		7 15	1 [illegible]
Cambridge		8 37	[illegible]
New Comerstown		10 [illegible]	4 [illegible]
Canal Dover		10 [illegible]	4 40
Bowerstown		11 45	5 [illegible]
Leesville		11 52	5 [illegible]
Sherrodsville		11 40	[illegible]
New Cumberland		11 52	[illegible]
Valley Junction		pm12 [illegible]	[illegible]
Navarre		12 50	5 [illegible]
Massillon		1 05	[illegible]
Orrville	Ar	1 30	6 2
Orrville	Lv	1 45	pm 6 [illegible]	9 [illegible]	No 2
Creston	Lv	2 38	7 02	9 [illegible]	
Wellington		3 16	7 [illegible]	10 [illegible]
Norwalk		3 [illegible]	8 2	[illegible]
Monroeville		4 07	8 [illegible]	[illegible]
Clyde		4 [illegible]	[illegible]	pm [illegible]
Fremont		4 [illegible]	9 [illegible]	12 [illegible]
Toledo	Ar	5 [illegible]	pm 10 [illegible]	[illegible]

Daily.

This train is now put through from Toledo to Bowerstown, making well defined connection for all points East.

[illegible]

JAS. [illegible], Gen. Pass. Agent. [illegible], Gen. Manager.

PISO'S CURE
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

I believe Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life.—A. H. Dowtin, Editor Enquirer Edgerton, N. C., April 23, 1887.

PISO

The best Cough Medicine is Piso's Cure for Consumption. Children take it without objection. By all druggists. 25c.

PISO'S CURE
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

Tutt's Pills
CURE CONSTIPATION.

To enjoy health one should have regular evacuations every twenty four hours. The evils both mental and physical, resulting from

HABITUAL CONSTIPATION

are many and serious. For the cure of this common trouble, Tutt's Pills have gained a popularity unparalleled. Elegantly sugar coated.

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Massillon Independent.

[WEEKLY ESTABLISHED IN 1863.]

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THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1889

The Republican Primary Election.

To the Republican Electors of Perry Township:

By order of the Republican Central Committee a primary election will be held in all the townships of Stark county, with the exception of Perry, on Saturday March 16. As Chairman Whiting has issued a notice which does not make this exception, I desire to call particular attention to it. The primary election in Perry township and the city of Massillon will be held on March 23.

W. S. S. ROGERS,
Committeeman.

Mr. Alexander, of Akron is one of the most useful members of the Ohio senate.

What the people of Chapman want to know is, are they to have a postoffice now, or are they not? They should inquire at once of the Hon. Wm. McKinley, jr.

Mr. Smyser, the Wooster congressman, has given the public a peep at his book in which he has written the names of applicants to office from his district. Up to date he has sixty two constituent willing to accept public honors.

"It is a family row that does not interest Democrats," whispers the Canton News-Democrat in referring to the more or less real difficulties of the Ohio leaders. As every Democratic paper from the lake to the Ohio has done its very best to magnify the tale of woe, the profession of disinterest is amusing.

The paving contract involves a principle. What do the good Massillonians say? Is it a wise municipal policy to bar out home products from home use without first giving them a trial? Odds are not asked, the makers only desire a chance to compete on the same basis as the strangers who live in another State.

Mr. Sam J. Roberts, the editor of the Kentucky Leader, was assaulted on the streets of Lexington, for passing strictures upon the opera house of that city. The coward struck him from behind, inflicting painful but not serious injuries. The residents of Lexington are full of sympathy for Mr. Roberts and indignant at the outrage.

The Washington correspondents write that the ex-office holders are pushing their claims for more than they are worth, to the discouragement of those who have never before been in the field. President Harrison ought to give the old stagers the go-bye this time, except where the merit or skill of the applicant is of especial moment, and infuse new blood in the departments.

The nomination of Silas A. Conrad for lieutenant governor would carry the Republican legislative ticket in this county next fall beyond a doubt. He is the best Republican organizer in this county and he never yet failed to carry it. The race will be close next fall. The legislature must be carried. The lines must be closed up and the best men put forward.

It was out of the province of the city or Massillon, last fall, or of any committee, to pass upon the bricks made for the fulfillment of the then existing contract. The city had a contract with Mr. Lemmon, and Mr. Lemmon only. All action on the subject of brick was purely gratuitous. The fact is, it was up-hill work to get the faintest show for Massillon brick, and there was a disposition to pick flaws and find trouble at every step.

There is a gentleman in Washington named Stevenson who, as First Assistant Postmaster General, under Mr. Cleveland succeeded in making about fifty eight thousand changes in petty postoffices. Mr. Stevenson was an expert in his peculiar calling, and Mr. Wannamaker will have difficulty in finding a successor with as marked ability. If it can be done, it will be done.

For lieutenant governor, Silas A. Conrad, of Massillon. When there were frauds to put out, he suggested the way: when there was a financial problem to solve, he solved it: when there was work to do, he did it. Honest, independent, shrewd, of sound judgment and large experience, he deserves the recognition he should have had before. THE INDEPENDENT proposes the name of Silas A. Conrad for the Republican nomination for lieutenant governor of Ohio.

The supreme court of West Virginia, in deciding against General Goff, has said that certain wrongs cannot be righted: that though Goff may have been elected, the failure of the legislature to declare his election invalidates his claim. It may be good law down in West Virginia, but it is mighty poor logic. A state constitution that can be so twisted that a lawfully elected candidate can be kept out of his office because the legislature declines to formally announce his election is certainly in need of radical amendment. The end of the controversy is not yet.

The Atlant Constitution calls lustily to the Democratic cohorts: "There is not a day to lose, not a vote to spare, not an arm that may in honor be idle nor a heart that may quail!" All this is the result of the discovery that Democratic chances in 1892 are even slimmer than they were in 1888. They are that, too. In 1888 the Solid South with its 156 electoral votes and the 45 votes of New York and New Jersey would have carried the day. Not so in 1892. Then it will require 209 votes to elect. That means that if Democracy is to be triumphant the Solid South must be maintained, New York recaptured, New Jersey and Connecticut held fast, and Indiana wrested from the Republicans. The task is one which the average Democrat will contemplate with awe.

The legislature has a way of getting before it occasionally two bills of the same nature, and will be soon called upon to again vote on a two cent railroad rate bill. THE INDEPENDENT therefore calls attention to some cold hard facts drawn from the report of the Bee Line road for the year 1888. The Bee Line cannot be called one of the great thoroughfares of the State, since it has never been known to pay a dividend. In this report it is shown that in the year 1888 2,202,815 passengers were carried from which branch of the service $1,808,652 was received. The traffic shows a gradual growth, and in 1888 3,174,875 passengers were carried, and $2,160,804 was the amount of the receipts. Now for the cause of this remarkable showing read this:

"As seen by this statement there has been a rapid growth of passenger traffic for three years. Revenues have increased steadily during the same period, but not proportionately. It has been the policy of this department for several years to encourage business at a moderate schedule of fares. Large concessions for suburban traffic have been made, and during the summer months round trip fares at half rates have been granted to stimulate travel. It has been deemed better to make a profit of say half a cent a mile on five passengers than a cent a mile on two passengers. This cheap travel cuts down averages, but it adds materially to the profits of the road."

The legislature might not to require many such statements as the foregoing to convert it to the belief that the reduction of the rate of travel is not only demanded by the people of the State, but that such reduction will not permanently affect the railroads.

The committee at Columbus has been pottering over the reports made to it by the railways themselves, for the especial purpose of convincing the committee that the passage of the bill will prove hurtful. Unjust as it would be to discredit all these reports, THE INDEPENDENT cannot forbear remarking that a former director of one of the railways included the Senate committee's report observed not long since that during his connection with that corporation its officers had never yet made an honest report, and there was no reason to suppose that they had changed their tactics.

HARRISON'S PLAN.

Office-Seekers' Names Submitted to the Cabinet.

AS FAR AS POSSIBLE THEIR DECISIONS WILL BE TAKEN

In Reference to Appointments—The President Disappoints Many People Who Go to Church Especially to See Him—Congressman Townshend's Probable Successor—Washington Notes.

HELENA, Mont., March 12.—Russell Harrison's paper, the Record, says that President Harrison has adopted an entirely different plan in the distribution of offices from that followed by his immediate predecessor. Cleveland did not take as final any recommendations of his cabinet in the matter of appointments.

President Harrison is referring all office-seekers to the men who constitute his cabinet, and as far as possible he intends that his cabinet officers shall determine the men to be appointed to the various positions. This is to be the policy of the present administration, and it will take from the president a great deal of care and work.

He Gives Them the Slip.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—President and Mrs. Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. Russell Harrison, and Mrs. Robert McKee all attended the Church of the Covenant, on the corner of Connecticut avenue and N street, Sunday morning. They had two carriages—the landau and brougham. The Church of the Covenant is of the Presbyterian denomination, to which the president is attached.

Great care had been taken to keep secret the president's plans for Sunday, and there was not much more than the usual congregation to listen to Dr. Hamlin. There was no uncommon incident in the services on account of the presence of the distinguished party, but there was a good deal of hand-shaking after the benediction had been pronounced. Exit through a side door enabled the party to escape from a crowd of curious people, who had collected in front of the church.

There was a large and disappointed crowd at the New York avenue Presbyterian church, where Gen. Harrison was a frequent attendant while he was in the senate.

It is understood to be the intention of the president to attend a number of churches and not let it be known which one he will go to on any given Sunday. So those who want to see how he deports himself under pulpit ministrations will have to wait for him at the White House gate and follow his carriage, or else take cabmen.

Private Secretary Halford attended the Foundry Methodist church, on the corner of Fourteenth and G streets, where President Hays used to attend service. Mr. Halford reports that Sunday was a quiet day at the White House.

Number of Inaugural Visitors.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—According to calculations just completed by the management of the Pennsylvania Railroad company there were 105,000 excursionists, including the public, the organizations and the military, delivered in Washington between noon of the 1st and 4th of March. For the conveyance of this number of persons it required 210 trains of ten cars each, with an average of fifty persons to each car. All the trains were run in sections, and in many cases the number of sections to a given train reached ten. This involved a continuous stream of crowded cars entering the station at intervals of a few minutes, discharging their passengers, and being shifted out to make room for the incoming current. All these trains were moved promptly, and no accident of any character occurred to mar the success of the work. No unavoidable delay was experienced, but under the strict rules governing the operators of the block system, there were, perhaps, here and there delays, which safety necessitated, on a line of track filled to repletion with long trains of crowded cars.

Sent to the Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The president sent to the senate the following nominations:

Thomas W. Palmer, of Michigan, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Spain.

John F. Swift, of California, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Japan.

John D. Washburn, of Massachusetts, to be minister resident and consul general of the United States to Switzerland.

George C. Tichenor, of Illinois, to be assistant secretary of the treasury, vice Isaac H. Maynard, resigned.

In the executive session of the senate the nominations received were referred to the committees where considered. None of the nominations were confirmed.

It was generally expected that the nomination of ex-Senator Palmer, of Michigan, would be confirmed immediately confirmed, but it is understood that this rule applies only to cases of vacancies occurring during the recess of congress, and that nominations for the second course.

Mr. Townshend's Successor.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The vacancy in the Springfield (Ills.) district, caused by the death of Representative Edward W. Townshend, is being urged in spite of contest. The contest is only a matter of form, the democratic majority coming from the democratic districts, so that as a matter of course Mr. Townshend's successor will be elected by large majorities, Mr. Townshend's majority at the last election being [illegible].

It is said to seem to think more than probable that Charles S. Browning, at present chief clerk of the pension bureau, will be appointed as Mr. Townshend's successor. Mr. Browning is a bright, clever young man, who is very popular at the capital. He will undoubtedly have strong support for the nomination, but the Illinois politicians say that he will undoubtedly have a hard fight.

Undoing His Predecessor's Work.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—A Tribune special says that Professor Sereno E. Pratt, of the Interior Department, has undertaken the work of the pension agent in Minneapolis, Bellows, recently fired, and Messrs. Pratt and Bellows will go from Washington to Minneapolis to-night. One of the first acts of the new administration was the appointment of the land officers at Devils Lake, Fergus and Redwood Falls. A flood of indignation went up from the people of these places, and it is supposed that on the return of Secretary Noble these officers will be reinstated.

Another Squib Victim.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., March 12.—George Rogers was in the squib factory at Plymouth, on July 4, 1888, when one of the explosions occurred. He was thrown into the basement, and escaped the instant death which was the fate of his companions, but he has suffered terribly ever since. Time and death was a welcome termination of his agony.

HASWELL

ON CURRENT WASHINGTON TOPICS.

A Massillonian in an Asylum—The Famous Cruise of Captain Mahew Folger, and His Discovery of the Bounty Mutineers.

Special Correspondence of The Independent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 9.—The weather indications yesterday morning needed nothing from old Probabilities to assure one of falling weather of some sort; too cold to rain, for snow even, an angry northeaster comes down upon us here at the capital "like a wolf on the fold." The crowd yet remaining walked shivering about the streets. With all the care your correspondent took he contracted just enough cold to keep him in doors today.

The sunset last night had nothing cheerful in appearance, and this morning the broad acres of the navy yard were covered with snow and at this writing a sharp wind and crisp, cold weather are the accompaniments of a walk about the grounds. None but employes are to be seen; the visitors all seem to have left, and while the work requiring seven hundred men, in Commander Folger's branch of the public service does not stop for anything, it starts off this morning free from any interruption. Everyone in government employment seems to be charged with one special duty. Officers, sailors, marines and laborers when asked a question touching their duties, the government of the yards, or any other subject, will give such polite answers; never weary, never impatient of interruption, never evading a proper question, but always giving all the information sought for.

The Massillon visitors, save your correspondent, have all gone, as have every one else except those who are lingering yet in the hope that Micawber indulgent, that "something will turn up" to comfort them touching political preferment. Your correspondent has almost become a habitue of the rotundas of the principal hotels and is able to distinguish the candidate for an office from a visitor, who has nothing on his mind but sight seeing. Senator Manderson was heard to remark yesterday that there were more candidates than offices to be filled. The Southern men who are here for offices, so far as your correspondent has made their acquaintance, are men worthy the favorable consideration of the President, and in the judgment of all Northern persons, will open the way for a break in the solid South, about which we hear so much. On making the acquaintance of a gentleman from Dallas, Texas, your correspondent inquired for Comly Bigger, district attorney, appointed by President Arthur, and a native of our Massillon. The answer was 'Bigger is a wreck, and is in one of our lunatic asylums." The gentleman, who is a physician, had gotten the impression that the calamity of Bigger was hereditary. The readers of THE INDEPENDENT will remember Bigger's late visit to his childhood's home. To the writer he seemed to be unsound in many respects, but the thought of hereditary lunacy did not occur. Comly Bigger's remote ancestry on his mother's and grandfather Michener's side were far from the misfortune of lunacy.

In looking over the pictures that adorn the walls of Commander Folger's residence, two very interesting ones will arrest the attention of the observer, for their historic interest, both of which are engravings more than one hundred years old; the work of London artists. One represents Captain Faulkner in H. B. M.'s Ship Zebra, of sixteen guns, storming Fort Royal, Martinique, containing one thousand, two hundred men, well provided, commanded by Rochambeau. It will be recollected that Rochambeau co-operated with Washington at the surrender of Cornwallis, at Yorktown, in command of a French fleet. The other represents H. B. M.'s Ship Bounty at sea during the mutiny on board that vessel, under the lead of Fletcher Christian, the vessel being in command of Captain Bligh, of the Royal navy.

A brief history of that mutiny may interest the readers of THE INDEPENDENT. In 1787 His Majesty's government determined to transplant the bread fruit tree from Otaheita to the British West India Islands, and cultivate it there. The ship Bounty was fitted out in the best possible style to effect the desired object, and placed in command of Lieutenant Bligh, commonly called Captain Bligh, an experienced officer who was with Captain Cook when the latter was assassinated by one of the natives where now the city of Honolulu, an episcopal see, is located. The mutiny on board the Bounty is notably an instance where resistance was justifiable. Passing over the stormy cruise from Spithead to Otaheita the fetching of the object for which the vessel was sent in and the setting sail for home, the crew under the lead of Christian or those of that persuasion of the crew that saved the mutineers on the 5th of April, 1789, entered the cabin of Lieutenant Bligh and dragged him, bound, on deck, and with eighteen others of the vessel's crew who were not for the mutiny, he was set on shore and the long boat, with a scanty supply of provisions a few bottles of wine and a quantity of cocoanuts and set adrift in the South Pacific ocean, where they drifted about for the space of six weeks, and finally were landed at Timor, one of the Dutch East India Islands, three thousand six hundred miles from where they were put adrift, where they were taken care of and finally reached England. After putting Lieutenant Bligh adrift, the mutineers sailed back to Otaheita took on board men and women, native Otaheitans, and bore away for Pitcairn island, an island twenty five degrees south latitude and about one hundred and twenty five degrees west longitude. This island, about six miles in length and two in breadth, was discovered in 1767 by Captain Carteret, of His British Majesty's ship Swallow, on board of which was Captain Pitcairn, captain of marines, afterwards Major Pitcairn, who was killed at Lexington, Mass., and is the same officer who in 1775 ordered the "d——d rebels to throw down their arms and disperse," instead of which they shot him and did not disperse. The Bounty, with its magnificent outfit, arrived at Pitcairn island, landed the Otaheitans and crew, took every thing from the vessel, ran her ashore and broke her up. The colony having possession of the island did not agree and terrible quarrels ensued. On one occasion in the night season the Englishmen arose and killed all the Otaheitan men, leaving the women; the women, determined to be even, a short time afterwards arose in the night season and killed all the Englishmen but one by the name of Alexander Smith, and he was badly wounded, which occurrence took place, if the memory of your correspondent be correct, some four or five years after the colony had been taken; then Smith was immediately recognized as governor, king, prince or by any other title to designate him as ruler of the colony. Christian, the leader referred to before, became crazed and threw himself at the crater's edge, killing himself at once. During this time after the arrival of Lieutenant Bligh and his friends at home, the government sent out the Pandora, Captain Edwards, to find some trace of the mutineers; at Otaheita he found some who would not sail with Christian in the Bounty; these he arrested, but being unable to obtain any trace of the vessel and mutineers, he sailed for home, but was wrecked on a reef of coral says Captain Amasa Delano in his book published in 1817 after visiting Captain Mahew Folger, who then lived at Kendal, now the fourth ward of our city of Massillon, and of whom mention will presently be made, and from whom Captain Delano got many of his facts touching Pitcairn island. For twenty years nothing was heard of the Bounty beyond what Captain Edwards was able to report; he lost his vessel but saved himself, crew and prisoners. Some of the prisoners on arriving in England were tried and executed and some were pardoned; time rolled his release assistance and the mutiny of the Bounty began to fade away from the memory of those who lived when it occurred.

All at once toward the latter end of 1808 or in the commencement of 1809, Lieutenant Fitzmaurice of the Royal Navy, whom Captain Folger had met at San Juan Fernandes or at some other point on the western coast of South America, arrived in England with an account of Captain Folger's discovery of the Pitcairn Colony, badly exaggerated to be sure; the London or Edinburg Quarterly gravely said they doubted it as the statement originated with an American captain, and they were not proverbial for telling the truth, but they added that on examining the records in London they did find the name of Alexander Smith as a sailor on the Bounty which relieved the matter somewhat.

The "bed rock" facts of the discovery are just the following, as they are recorded on the pages of the log book of the ship Topaz, Captain Mahew Folger; this vessel sailed out of Portsmouth in 1807; in February 1808 while cruising for seals in the South Pacific ocean, Captain Folger found himself by an examination of his charts, and taking his reckoning to be in the neighborhood of the Pitcairn island which was down on his charts as uninhabited. As soon as it was light enough to see he noticed a smoke arising from the island which surprised him and being unable to find safe anchorage, concluded to "lay off and on" and see what would be developed. In a short time a canoe appeared alongside with some presents for the vessel and invited the captain to go ashore; all it is in the English language, which surprised Captain Folger not a little more. To his question "who are you?" they replied promptly "we are Englishmen." Several questions were passed and answers were made, but which did not relieve the mystery. Finally one young man said, "did you ever hear of Captain Bligh?" At the mention of the name of Captain Bligh, the writer has often heard Captain Folger say the whole mystery was unravelled. The mutineers of the Bounty and all connected with that affair as he had learned the fact from Bligh's own book passed before his mind as in a panorama, and he determined to go ashore, and that on the there found Alexander Smith and the colony, young and old. Smith had educated them religiously, as in the Church of England, every form of which they observed good order, and in which Captain Folger, a Quaker, felt the greatest interest in and inserts in his charts the ship's log book, a paragraph showing it a narrative of the piety, religion of the Patriarch Smith and succession.

The engraving in the parlor of Commander Folger, U. S. N., at the navy yard in this city represents the Bounty with the bread fruit trees in full growth, the vessel's stern in view, upon which the name Bounty can be read with great distinctness under the stern is the bounce the long boat, with Bligh and his friends. Beneath are the words to Bligh's mutineers which [illegible] the whole engraving to form an exact representation as Bligh's book relates the facts. Some [illegible] Folger, U. S. N. has had the pictures [illegible] and [illegible] elegantly framed, they are of large size, and for art and romance and historic value are highly prized.

The excessive cold weather keeps your correspondent within doors and prevents his visit to the Smithsonian Institute and other places of interest which he had intended to take in to-day.

HASWELL.

M. P.—A New Principle.

A great physician has discovered that the true way to act on the liver, stomach, bowels, etc., is through the nerves. Miles' Pills, Nervine, Liver and Nerve. Samples free at Z. T. Baltzly's.

Sudden Death.

The papers are full of sudden deaths. If you have a lung sensation, fluttering, pain or tenderness in chest, and easily, take Dr. Miles' New Cure for the heart and so escape death, as did Henry Brower, druggist, of Cleveland, Ohio. Sold by Z. T. Baltzly.

TWO SETS OF POLICE

Keep Peace at Indianapolis—A Tow Boat Goes Down.

Special Dispatch to The Independent.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., March 13.—The tow boat Kangaroo sunk near Spottsylvania, on Green river, this morning. George Dugraw and Ed. Simmons were drowned.

A Double Force.

Special Dispatch to The Independent.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 13.—As a result of the peculiar state of affairs here, two sets of police are on duty to-day. The regular authorities retain the police stations and accept no arrests of the new officers, who go to justices of the peace. Suit has been begun to settle the trouble, but it will not come up for three weeks.

Isaiah Williamson's Will.

PHILADELPHIA, March 13.—The will of Isaiah V. Williamson was admitted to probate to-day. The estate will amount to about $9,000,000 exclusive of the fund of $2,250,000 for the mechanical school. Bequests are made to the surviving brothers and sisters of the testator, the income if $60,000 is given to each of their children during life, $1,000,000 is given to charity, and the remainder, forming the bulk of the estate is devised to the grandnephews and grandnieces of the deceased, share and share alike.

Real Estate Transfer.

Reported for THE INDEPENDENT by H. H. Trump's sons, Abstracters of Titles:

MASSILLON.

L. K. Hurford to J. G. Hann 3.28 acres third ward, $2 100.

J. H. McLain to M. M. Russell and C. L. McLain, No. 13 and 14, $6,000.

W. Koehler to George Reiman No. 1177, $525.

B. Bissler to Sophia Dornacker pt 63 and 64, $2,000.

COUNTY.

F. E. Hartzell to John Love No. 741, Alliance, $900.

James Bayliss to F. A. Scriften 10 acres Tuscarawas township, $900.

H. M. Wentz to Andrew Harter 60 acres Osnaburg township, $2,000.

Andrew Harter to H. M. Wentz 54 acres Osnaburg township, $2 750.

Josiah Lesh to Jacob Gaab und ¼ No. 215 6, Louisville, $2 300.

Christian Schmucker to J. Schmucker 127 acres Marlborough township, $8,382.

John Looby to Mary Maloney 75 100 acres Lawrence township, $500.

CANTON.

H. H. Shanafelt et al to A. L. Keller No 4046, $550.

Valentine Winefelt to Cath. Sommer pt N. 851, $1 800.

J. B. Silvers et al to W. & C. R. R. No. 420, $3 600.

Andrew Auter to W. & C. R. R. pt No. 1237, 2559, 2560, $2 000.

Peter Borquin to W. & C. R. R. north half No. 421, $1 600.

Margaret Sweeny to James Shields No. 903, $2,200.

M. C. Brown to O. S. Ault No. 566, $1 550.

Sever's heirs to Wm. Shoof No. 3423, $1 400.

J. S. Weaver & Son to Jas. Bachtel west half No. 527 $2,600.

Sarah Smith to H. Bederman No. 2578, $1,450.

H. Bedermann to A. J. Bedorman south half No. 2578 $500.

Peculiar

Peculiar in combination, proportion, and preparation of ingredients, Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses the curative value of the best known remedies of the vegetable kingdom. **Hood's** Peculiar in its strength and economy, Hood's Sarsaparilla is the only medicine of which can truly be said, "One Hundred Doses One Dollar." Peculiar in its medicinal merits, Hood's Sarsaparilla accomplishes cures hitherto unknown, **Sarsaparilla** and has won for itself the title of "The greatest blood purifier ever discovered." Peculiar in its "good name at home,"—there is more of Hood's Sarsaparilla sold in Lowell than of all other blood purifiers. Peculiar in its phenomenal record of sales abroad, no other **Peculiar** preparation ever attained so rapidly nor held so steadfastly the confidence of all classes of people. Peculiar in the brain-work which it represents, Hood's Sarsaparilla combines all the knowledge which modern research in medical science has **To Itself** developed, with many years practical experience in preparing medicines. Be sure to get only

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1 six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

DIETER'S CROWN BAKING POWDER

Recommended by the highest medical and chemical authorities, who testify to its absolute purity, wholesomeness and wonderful strength. Every can guaranteed to do the work of any other baking powder costing twice as much. Every can guaranteed to give satisfaction, or purchase money refunded.

1 lb. Can, 20c.; ½ lb., 10c.; ¼ lb., 5c.

If your dealer does not keep Crown, do not let him persuade you to buy some other he claims to be just as good, but ask him to oblige you by getting

DIETER'S CROWN BAKING POWDER.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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LOCAL HAPPENINGS

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

John Vogt is the proud father of a baby girl.

William Firkins has purchased the Deweese property on Duncan street.

Minerva voted "dry" on Saturday by a vote of two hundred to twenty.

An evangelist at Huron, Ohio, has succeeded in driving one woman insane.

Wilmot will have daily weather signals. Massillon will worry along without them.

The infant child of Mr. Joseph Olman, living on North Mill street passed away on Sunday morning.

Pat Muldoon, one of the funniest Irish comedians in the country will be at Bucher's on Saturday night.

The Pomona Grange of this county will meet in the Grange Hall, this city, March 16, at 10 o'clock a. m.

J. S. Coxsey has a new Percheron colt by Courrier, born on inauguration day. It has been baptized Harrison.

The Continental Cigar Factory is a busy hive these days with one hundred and fifty hands turning out cigars as fast as they can.

Sylvanus P. Royer has sold a half interest of his grocery store, on West Main street, to his brother in-law, Mr. O. J. Voglesang, of Canton.

August Basler, an employe at the Corns Iron Works, ran a bundling iron into the palm of his hand, and is threatened with tetanus, or lock-jaw.

Karl Gerber sold six head of cattle weighing seven thousand four hundred pounds to a Massillon drover for $3.75 per hundred.—Orrville Crescent.

At a meeting of the directors of the Humane Society held last night, Frederick Hose was appointed agent, and Warren E. Russell attorney, for the year.

It is reported upon fairly good authority that Andrew Carnegie has bought the Valley railway, and will build a link to his Alliance railroad, and complete a new route to Pittsburg.

Here is a record to break: H. Clay hauled three loads of wheat to the Massillon City Mills, last week, averaging more than one hundred bushels to the load.

Judge Wm. R. Day has been engaged by the city to assist in disposing of any legal complications that may arise out of the signing of the pavement contract. In his opinion everything has been entirely regular.

C. W. Russell has returned from New York, where he succeeded in purchasing a car load of Jersey cattle to his liking. A butter maker has been engaged and the enterprise will soon be in the full tide of operation.

Edward Stilgenbauer, a young man of hitherto unblemished reputation, quarrelled with his brother Tuesday, and ended by drawing a razor. Stilgenbauer was arrested and pleaded guilty. As his brother did not appear against him, the mayor fined him only two dollars and costs.

Dr. David Jeffries was seized with an epileptic fit at the close of the services in the First M. E. church Sunday night, and it was some time before he could be revived. After a series of delays he was taken to his home on the West Side. He is much better this morning. Mr. Jeffries is not subject to these attacks, although this is the second one he has had. He is getting well up in years and is becoming quite feeble.

M. F. Prescott, a well known engineer on the P. Ft. W. & C. road, who had charge of the engine on the construction and coal trains several months ago, died at Alliance Tuesday afternoon at 5 o'clock. The remains were brought to Massillon on Thursday and placed in the vault. The ritualistic service of the Firemen's Brotherhood were performed at the vault before depositing the body. He was about thirty years of age and leaves a wife.

The entertainment given by the young ladies of the Presbyterian church Friday night was a success in every detail. Country wedding in pantomime, with a tableau of green lights, the mixed band and the "Jolly Milliners," were the principal features. The costumes were many, some being very original. The chapel was crowded to its fullest capacity, the receipts amounting to something like fifty dollars, which will be devoted to the needs of the church.

Members of the Royal Arcanum celebrated Friday, and carried the festivities into the early morning. Fourteen members of North Star lodge of Canton visited Massillon lodge, No. 446. The visitors were entertained at the Hotel Conrad, and in their turn gave an exhibition of good team work in the lodge room. A fine banquet was served after labors of the evening. W. L. Kendall, the deputy grand regent, made an address, as did also several others.

Architect Jennings, of New York, was in the city Thursday on his way East, after completing the work connected with a two hundred and fifty thousand dollar hotel building at Seattle Wash. He spent the day ascertaining the cost of material and labor, and met the vestry of St. Timothy's P. E. church in the evening, by appointment. Mr. Jennings is the architect who drew the plans for the proposed Episcopal church and parish building. His rough estimate of the cost of construction is thirty-one thousand dollars. The whole subject was informally gone over, but no decided action was taken.

Mr. Warren E. Russell has successfully and very honorably passed through the ordeal required of applicants to practice at the bar, being one of the twenty-eight others who also passed the examinations at Columbus. He has already been sworn in, and has returned to the city a full fledged attorney. Mr. Russell is a graduate of the Harvard law school, and has been a hard student on his own account, so that he enters his profession well equipped by reason of thorough training.

The board of sewer commissioners should have met Monday. Engineer Miller, Mr. Sailer and Dr. Ridenour were punctual, but no other members were present, so the meeting adjourned. The enforced adjournment was vexatious as it is highly important that the preliminaries to actual work be disposed of. Mr. Sailer is of the opinion that the commission will not ask for the issuance of bonds to the full amount allowed by the legislature, at once, but will require only about eight thousand dollars for some months.

"The Hammam," where Turkish, Russian, and half a dozen other kinds of baths can be taken, has been opened at Los Angeles, Cal., and on the cards, eloquent with truth concerning the efficacy of the treatment for numerous affections, the names of H. C. Royer, M. D., and Charles S. Traphagen appear as joint proprietors. Mr. Traphagan is business manager. Every city in the land ought to have such an institution, yet the luxury of anything but plain water dips is denied in all but the large cities.

Does prohibition prohibit? The question troubles Alliance at present. There is no disposition to repeal the ordinance, but there is a disposition to stop the inflow of liquid. It has been stated that $180,000 was snatched from the saloon keepers since 1886, and that all the good fortune Alliance has had has been due to its prohibitive government. More conservative writers say that prohibition has done some good, but that to make such wholesale claims is ridiculous, in the face of the fact that seven thousand barrels of liquor and beer have been sold in Alliance since the enactment of the ordinance. The city is in a financial tangle, with a debt of $120,000 and taxes up to the limit.

Samuel J. Roberts, formerly of Canton, where he figured prominently in local politics, now editor of the Kentucky Leader at Lexington, Ky., was assaulted on the street at Lexington Friday morning by Charles Scott, manager of a Lexington opera house. Roberts was struck on the back of the head by a blunt instrument leaving an ugly gash but not seriously injuring him. Scott was arrested on two charges: Assault and battery and assault with intent to kill. The latter charge was withdrawn in the hearing and Scott was fined seventy-five dollars on the former charge. The cause of the assault was provoked by criticisms of the opera house management by the Leader. Such is the justice of the Kentucky courts.

The Building Association.

Stockholders in the Massillon Loan and Building Company got their last receipts from A. W. McCallum Tuesday. The ex-secretary worked faithfully for the success of the institution in its weak days, and has greatly accelerated its growth. The amount of money sold was one thousand eight hundred dollars, the premiums averaging from eight to eight and a half cents, being lower than usual. Subscriptions were taken for twenty shares of stock and three paid up shares, also. The board of directors being called upon to elect Mr. McCallum's successor, chose Mr. Charles A. Ricks, who will undoubtedly serve with entire acceptability. The office will remain where it is.

THE HUMANE SOCIETY

Says that the Sportsmen Cannot Use Live Pigeons.

For some weeks preparations have been in progress for a live pigeon shooting match to be held in this city on Friday. Several hundred pigeons have been engaged, and the day's sport has been looked forward to with great interest by all the crack shots in this part of the State. Whether the programme will be carried out or not is now doubtful. Tuesday morning the Massillon Humane Society, through its attorney Warren E. Russell, notified several of the principals in the proposed match that it could not come off if live birds were to be used, as there were statutory provisions that covered the situation. The attorney for the society says that that body will do its best to prevent the use of pigeons whether the shooting takes place in Massillon or elsewhere in the county. George Dobson, who is matched against L. A. Croy, states that he is not disposed to dispute the decision of the society. He has taken advice and is inclined to believe that the society has the law on its side. The event will probably be declared off as soon as Mr. Croy can be consulted.

Their Doom Sealed.

MR. EDITOR:—The people are very earnest in their desire to have the two-cent mileage bill pass. Those senators who vote against it will be marked and their political doom sealed.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

PERSONALITIES

And Matters that Agitate the Society World.

Miss Hurxthal is in Mansfield, a guest at the home of her brother.

Miss Pet Rhine, of Navarre, was the guest of Miss Hattie Alexander over Sunday.

Mr. W. H. McCall and Miss Sallie Freaner left Saturday evening for Denver, Col.

Wallace Snyder has returned after a gay fortnight at Philadelphia and Washington.

Mrs. George Saunders and daughter of Springfield, O., are visiting Mrs. Lucy Holliday.

Mathias Sorz and Mary Dugan were united in holy matrimony by Justice Rogers on Saturday.

John Shively concluded to court the fickle goddess of the Hawkeye State, and left for Iowa Tuesday night.

Mr. Frank A. Crone spent Sunday with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Anton Crone, corner of East and South streets.

Miss Hattie Wert, of near Louisville, O., is on a weeks' visit at the residence of Mr. J. B. Wert, on North street.

Miss Lillie Kohl returned from Columbus Tuesday, and will visit a month with parents on Canal street.

Do not forget the German Volunteer March 21, 22 and 23. The boys are energetic and should be well patronized.

Miss Gertrude Mills, of Barnesville, O., who is attending school at Delaware, visited her brother Stanton over Sunday.

Henry Dewese, who came near losing his life by a fall from a barge at Ft. Wayne, Ind., is now able to move about.

Miss Jeanette Freaner has determined to move to Toledo with the Hardings much to the regret of her large circle of friends.

Captain A. J. Ricks has gone to New York on business connected with the Ohio Central railway, of which he is special master.

Two dispatches from the bedside of David Bowen, ill with pneumonia at Seattle, Washington, pronounce his condition improved.

The Misses Bertha and Frank Merwin, both attending the musical department at Delaware College, spent Sunday at the homes of their parents.

Mr. Dennis Doll formerly employed by Russell & Co. as a traveling man, has accepted a position with the Economites and left for Economy Monday.

News from Seattle, Washington Territory, is that David Bowen is considerably improved, and his recovery is expected. His father reached Seattle yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Garrigues have arrived in the city and will occupy the house formerly occupied by Mr. Schimke on Plum street. Mr. Garrigues has assumed his duties at Russell and Co.'s.

Mr. Ben Hurxthal, of Mansfield, expects to part company with his Ohio home, on account of its climate, and will start this spring on a prospecting tour, on the northern Pacific coast, accompanied by his brother, Mr. H. L. Hurxthal, of this city.

Buried, March 8th, James McGovern, aged twenty seven. He was formerly a conductor on the W. & L. E. railroad, but later on the P. & W. R. R., where he received injuries which caused his death. The remains were interred in St. Joseph's Catholic cemetery.

One often runs across interesting local notes in newspapers published in far distant cities. In the New Orleans City Item of March 2 is the following: "Mr. Karl F. Miller, a prominent Pittsburg merchant, is in the city, taking in the Carnival. He is at the St. Charles."

Miss Lillian Ulman and Messrs. David Atwater and Isaac Wernich returned Saturday from the scene of the festivities at Washington. They all report a most excellent visit and feel under great obligations to Mr. George S. Atwater, who reserved the use of the windows of his office on Pennsylvania avenue for the exclusive benefit of his Ohio friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin L. Arnold gave a tea party Friday night at their pleasant home on Tremont street, to a number of Canton friends, and a few from this city. Those from out of town were: Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Robert L. Miller. Mrs. Miller's Indianapolis guests, Miss McLenahan and Miss Hughes, Miss Chance, Messrs. Ralph Ambler, Rob T. Tonner, and Paul Knapp. The occasion was very enjoyable, and it was regretted all around that the train bore off the Canton people so early in the evening.

COFF NOT SUSTAINED.

Wilson Upheld by the Supreme Court.

Special Dispatch to The Independent.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., March 12.—The supreme court has refused to oust Wilson in favor of General Goff. Governor Wilson refused to vacate his office, holding that since legislature had failed to announce the election of a successor, he remained governor, according to the constitution. General Goff maintained that there was no wrong that had no remedy; that the failure of the legislature to perform its ministerial functions, and formally announce his election, could not operate against his obtaining the office.

THAT PAVING CONTRACT.

The Council Holds a Conference and Will Take a Firm Stand.

The councilmanic mind is worried over the feeling in regard to the paving contract. Probably the members realize that they were too hasty in settling a matter without the knowledge of the property owners, upon whom two-thirds of the expense will fall. It would have been so much better to have given the people time to know what was going on.

Rumors of injunctions were in the air Tuesday, and in the evening the council held a private conference at the mayor's office, with all members present except Mr. Clutz. The whole subject was talked over, and the conclusion reached to let matters stand. The council feels that the legality of its action is unquestionable, that the price at which the work was taken is very reasonable, and that if it is to be met with an injunction at every turn, nothing will ever be done. No application for an injunction has as this time been made, and if it should be made will be contested.

The attitude of the opponents of the contract is already well understood. They claim that it is especially important that the first street pavement should be made of Massillon brick, all things being equal, that there has been undue haste to award the contract for Wheeling brick, and that there is a studied attempt being made to keep Massillon brick out of Massillon. They do not attribute to the Massillon brick any remarkable qualities, they only ask that it be given a chance on its merits. The local company is backed by unlimited capital, and is able to give proper security for all it does, if not frozen out. The following communication has been received:

MR. EDITOR:—You state in your issue of the 8th that Solicitor Young says "the contract for paving is all right." I would like to have Mr. Young, through the columns of THE INDEPENDENT, state in his official capacity:

First. Whether all necessary legal steps were taken by the council to constitute a valid contract.

Second. Did he as city solicitor, counsel and advise said council that all their proceedings were in accordance with statutory provisions from which all municipal authority is derived?

Third. Will he kindly point out the section or sections of the statute on which this action is based, if in the affirmative? By answering these inquiries he will remove very grave doubts as to his position on what seems to be a very questionable method pursued by our very august city council.

ESQUIRER.

THE SOLICITOR IS SILENT,

But a Councilman Pours in a Little Light.

Solicitor Young's attention was called to the card of "Enquirer" in Tuesday's paper asking why he sanctioned the pavement contract, but he declined to pay any attention to it, for the reason that it was anonymous, and that his opinion had been given.

One of the councilmen in reply to the communication did say: "The preliminary resolution was passed and published, and notice thereof given to property owners; the ordinance also was passed. The advertisement for bids was made and published, and the lowest bidder by $1 per square yard was Mr. Lemmon, he having bid $1.45 per square yard, material, Massillon brick, and $1.50 per square yard, material, New Cumberland brick. The council first determined to use Massillon brick, and accepted his bid of $1.45, but before a contract was entered into by Mr. Lemmon, both the council and Mr. Lemmon learned that a sufficient quantity of Massillon brick could not be had, so Mr. Lemmon was relieved of his bid for Massillon brick. In the meantime nothing was done by the city or Mr. Lemmon in relation to his bid for New Cumberland brick, and at the last meeting of the council, both the council and Mr. Lemmon still being desirous of entering into a contract, the council decided to accept his contract for New Cumberland brick, which they had a clear right to do. There is no limitation in the statute as to what length of time shall elapse between the bidding for the work and the acceptance of the bid by the same council. All that is required is that the contract shall go to the full or certain during the time for which the council is elected."

RAILWAY FACILITIES.

The Valley Making a Bid for Massillon Trade.

The Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling railroad will have to manifest an increased interest in its Massillon traffic, which is of immense proportions, or it will wake up some fine morning and find missing a large slice of that trade of which it is apparently master from the fact that Canton has no other direct Cleveland outlet. The Valley and W. & L. E. have already established a fast freight line designed especially for the convenience from this city, and it comes from L. W. Page, now connected with the Valley railway, that his road will soon make a bid for the passenger business. This is to be done by a re-arrangement of the Valley's schedule, so that its trains will make close but sure connections with the Ft. Wayne at Canton. A new station is to be built at the crossing in that city, so that the traveler will suffer no inconvenience.

The popular blood purifier, Hood's Sarsaparilla, is having a tremendous sale this season. Nearly everybody takes it. Try it yourself.

A MONSTROUS IMPOSITION.

How the Cleveland Price of Massillon Coal is "Regulated" by the Retailers' Trust.

"There is no reason why Cleveland people should pay more for fuel than is paid in other cities and towns." This remark was made by Mr. J. B. Zerbe, treasurer of the company that caused the cut in the retail price of Massillon coal at Cleveland, which is tolerably sure to be followed by a great tumble.

The strength of the ring that controls the Cleveland market is scarcely understood outside of those who have had the misfortune to come in contact with it. Yet it has been sufficient to keep the representatives of companies out, not entirely in, to put enormous profits into the pockets of the retailers, and to keep the price of the operator down to a low figure. No more onerous combination could exist, and none better deserves to be broken.

These statements are made upon unquestionable authority, and the figures here given are from the same source: The cost of Massillon coal at the mine is $1.05; the freight to Cleveland is 75 cents, or via the Ft. Wayne road 60 cents; the cost of local delivery at Cleveland is 30 cents, making the total cost to the retailer $2.70 or $2.55, dependent on the way it is shipped. The combination fixed the price to the consumer at $3.75, leaving a net profit of $1.05 or $1.20, which is nothing more than robbery practiced by the retail dealers' trust, now in a fair way to be broken. The first cut to $3.25 was made by the Ohio and Pennsylvania Coal Company, and Tuesday's Leader says: "Coal prices took another tumble yesterday and the best Massillon lump for domestic use dropped to $3 a ton, while anthracite was sold at a dollar lower than the regulation scale for this season of the year."

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury,

as Mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do are ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co.

Sold by Druggists, price 75c per bottle.

ROYAL

FULL WEIGHT ROYAL BAKING POWDER ABSOLUTELY PURE ROYAL BAKING POWDER

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

HARRISON BEGINS TO APPOINT.

Three Missions Filled this Afternoon.

Special Dispatch to The Independent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 11.—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate this afternoon: Minister to Spain, Thomas Palmer, of Michigan; minister to Japan, J. F. Swift, of California; minister to Switzerland, J. D. Washburn, of Massachusetts. This settles two late cabinet aspirants.

LEGISLATURES.

Ohio.

Senate—Bills introduced: Giving a portion of the Dow fund to children's homes; requiring the division of wards in cities of over seven hundred inhabitants into precincts; providing for the establishment of one or more in the asylums. Bills passed: Authorizing suits for wages to be given precedence on court dockets; authorizing court stenographers to take depositions; placing husband and wife on an equality as regards dower; requiring six days' notice of principal petitioner or attorney in proposed road extension; limiting the number of witnesses on questions of character or reputation.

House—Bills passed: Permitting benevolent and secret associations to report to superintendent of insurance; authorizing the issue of bonds to the amount of $500,000 for completing the Cincinnati city hall. Bills lost: To extend compensation for switching cars; increasing the bonds and fees of assessors.

Bills passed: Authorizing the state inspector of shops and factories to inspect shops in state institutions; authorizing constables to levy on property in the hands of other officers; providing for and regulating live stock insurance companies; providing for cumulative punishment for those guilty of repeated misdemeanors. Bill introduced: Making terms of assessors in cities three years; regulating the construction of railroad bridges.

House—Bills introduced: Relating to imitation butter; amending the first law relating to Lake Erie; giving justices of the peace jurisdiction in cases which have been brought before him in any part of the county, providing for the reclamation of girls in the industrial home; providing for the consolidation of building associations. Bills passed: Allowing husband and wife to testify for and against each other in criminal cases; authorizing the trustees of Columbia township, Hamilton county, to transfer funds.

Tourists Murdered.

CHEYENNE, Wy. T., March 12.—A party of five French tourists, consisting of M. Le Clare and wife, J. Vincent and wife, and Paul Carot, Mrs. Vincent's sister, are reported to have been massacred and robbed by Indians or outlaws in Rattlesnake canon, Yellowstone park. Their guide, Frank Ferry, who brought the story, has disappeared.

Had Headquarters in the State House.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 12.—While cleaning out a sub-basement at the state house Saturday, it was discovered that the place has been used for some time as a rendezvous for burglars. Considerable stolen property was found there. One arrest has been made and it is thought the entire gang will be captured.

Remarkable Nerve.

The early history of America is full of instances of men having great nerve. But we are rapidly becoming the most nervous people on earth. The recent increase of insanity, epilepsy, fits, headache, backache, neuralgia, sleeplessness, nervousness, dyspepsia, fluttering of the heart, etc., points to an early decay of the race, unless this tendency is checked. Nothing will cure these diseases like Dr. Miles' Nervine, warranted to contain neither opium nor morphine. Sample free at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store. Don't fail to try it.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Bargains! Bargains!

For Bargains in Watches Clocks Rings, Chains, Musical Instruments and Silverware, call at the —West Side Jewelry Store—

C. F. VON KANEL,

No. 5 W. Main St., Massillon, O.

COLEMAN

THE RELIABLE JEWELER

HAS AN IMMENSE STOCK OF

OPTICAL GOODS,

Spectacles and Eye-Glasses in Gold, Silver, Steel, Rubber Shell and Zylonite Frames.

WE CAN SUIT YOU.

Prices Lower than the Lowest.

Diamonds, Watches, Siverware, Jewelry, clocks, Gold Pens, Musical Instruments, Etc.

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PICTURED FASHIONS.

EDICTS OF "THE MODE" DURING THE PAST WEEK.

The Great Variety of Laces—How to Deck Out the Little Ones—The Directoire Gowns—Why Fashion Writers Die Young. The New Midway Suit.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, March 7.—There are over thirty varieties of black woolen goods now on sale for spring and summer wear, and the list of different kinds and qualities of silks, of cotton goods and fine muslins is over ten times as long, each distinctive in character and coloring, and

CHARMING NEW DRESSES.

besides all these there are twenty-four different kinds and styles of lace for making dresses—not trimming, but making—and it is no wonder that fashion writers die young or sit in an old fashioned dress and sigh for life in a South sea island, where a palm leaf and string of red worsted around the left ankle forms a regal toilet.

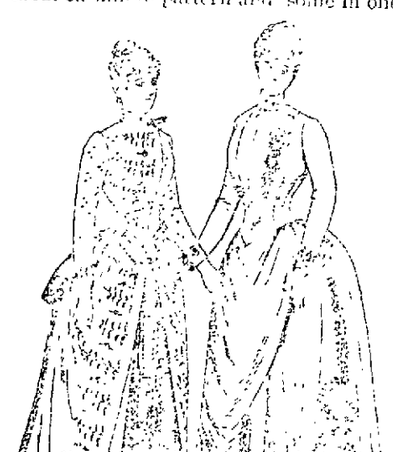
Lace is now being displayed in quantities astonishing for summer toilets, and it is being bought now to be made during Lent. The black will have ribbon garniture of the rich pumpkin yellow, which is really a beautiful color. There is more imitation Chantilly sold than any other kind. It comes forty inches wide and is very strong and never looks stringy. Next to that is the Spanish guipure lace, then the D'Aurillac flouncing, forty inches wide, which is sufficiently deep for the skirt of a dress. The hand run Spanish lace is very rich also, but not so light and delicate nor so durable as the silk chantilly. There are cream colored laces, the Fedora, Chantilly, cream Spanish guipure, Oriental lace, Valenciennes and Duchess, and besides them are the point d'Esprit net, Chantilly figured draping net, Hercules mesh, and nets to match all the other kinds of laces, and besides those are also many novelties in Geneva point, Venetian point, imitation point and cream Chantilly laces, which are used for trimmings on foundations or draperies. There are many novelties in colored laces, so many indeed that it is almost impossible to describe them all. Among them is an embroidered bolting cloth, which will be very popular because it is both cheap and pretty, besides being very durable. It is very suitable for summer wear for young ladies and little girls.

* * *

Among the newest dress goods in wools and combinations I notice wool cashmeres in new colors, in very light tints. Some greens hardly removed from yellow, others more gray than green, others again with a brown reflection and others with a silvery white bloom over the surface. Green is seen in all goods in many shades, perhaps more than any other color. Green of any shade in the soft sheer silk muslin, or the cotton muslins or ginghams is particularly pleasing even on the counter, and it is still prettier made up, and is a delicious rest to the eye in summer.

There are shown some new Jacquard stripes of silk and wool, very wide and very beautiful. There is one stripe of silk plain and the wool stripe is brocaded in tiny wreaths and bouquets of the daintiest description. So fine and delicate are the flowers that it is more like painting than the product of the loom.

I noticed also several novelties in tailor cloths. They are very light and satiny, and have embroidered bands which go with them in different colors—some of them cashmere pattern and some in one,



SURAH AND CLAIRETTE COSTUMES.

or two shades of the color of the goods. The embroidered bands are in two widths, and are beautifully done, generally with gold or silver cords, and it costs about $5 or $6 a yard. This includes the two bands, one narrow and one seven inches wide. It is all done in sewing silk and silver or gold thread. Some houses charge $9 per yard.

The high luster alpacas are beautiful, and to my taste handsomer by far than a silk that would cost even more money. They are fifty-four inches wide and dead fine, the Priestly make having pure silk warp. Some of the others have cotton or linen warp, which soon grows rusty. The others never do.

Silk and wool stripes are a favorite combination, and when of good quality are exceedingly handsome; but there are always cheaper goods of every new favorite which only look well while the first newness is on them. These silk and wool stripes are seen in all colors and shades, and are stylish for entire dresses or as combinations. A directoire walking costume has the front of pearl gray and cardinal stripe, while the back is of deep Ardoise cashmere. An accompanying toilet is made of the fine, hair line silk warp midway in the sunlight shades of green, worn with a panel of dark emerald green.

* * *

Among the silks there is nothing so pretty as the soft pearl gray Clairette of Priestly weave. It is of black and white threads, one silk, the other the pure natural black wool, and the effect is so very lovely that it is not possible to explain it. The dress in the illustration, which is made of it, has a braiding of a brown and gold mixed braid, with a picot edge. The simplicity of the dress will recommend it, and any lady can copy that in any color or goods. The vest front is of old gold surah.

The companion gown is on the model of Gobelin blue figured surah, with a border of embroidery applique, and with sash ribbon gracefully draped and tied in the back. This dress can be copied in the new figured flannels or in sateen or any other suitable material, and it is very elegant and ladylike and susceptible of many adaptations.

One of the prettiest dresses for early spring that I have seen is made of the new watered silk with satin over stripes in pale green. The directoire coat was made of that, and the wide lapels were of plain silk in exactly the same shade. The vest and wide panels are of cream colored crepe de chine, with a large pattern in embroidery in yellow, moss green, pink and blue, loosely covering the whole of the two panels, vest and cuffs. At the opening of the panels was a cascade of fringe of pink chenille and moss green buttons.

* * *

The combination of russet green and Tripoli pink is carried out in the companion figure in the modified directoire style. The costume is made of striped surah in those two colors, and plain silk sleeves and front breadth over which is a drapery of black Spanish lace. There is also a vest drapery of the same and a full drapery in the back of the lace, the panels at the side being extra wide and laid in two very wide plaits.

I chose this model to illustrate because it is so suitable for a variety of needs.

DIRECTOIRE COSTUME AND MIDWAY SUIT.

It can be of gingham stripes, with a white lace front or a colored lace front. White Oriental lace, forty inches wide, at about 75 cents per yard, of which three yards would be an abundance, would cost $2.25, and eight yards of gingham at 30 cents be $2.40, and this, with buttons, thread, etc., would still bring the cost within $5, a cheap dress for so pretty a one. The same main idea could be carried out in any kind of goods, though a striped material would be the most striking.

In silks, for summer dresses and light traveling wraps, there are surahs in all possible colors and prices, which range all the way from 48 cents to $1.50 per yard, a very good quality obtainable for 65 to 70 cents. There is black satin rhadames, and satin merveilleux, black faille Francaise heavy cord at 68 to 75 cents. Black watered silks and fancy stripe armures at $1.25. There are also armure Pekin stripes, gros grains, fancy stripe armures, brocades, with satin stripes, silk bourcelines in all shades, and figured bourcelines in many beautiful designs, besides the checked and striped surahs and the China and India silks. And all these are numberless other varieties of silks which it is needless to mention. Silks just now are very cheap, cheaper than ever before, I think, and the ladies will not wish to be out of the fashion of the most complete. Take advantage of the crop this year, and also be ready for strikes in the great Lancashire mills. Therefore, my sisters, lay in a stock of your silks at once. Tell your husbands and fathers how very urgent the case is and they will certainly accede to such a reasonable request. Don't they always look out for chances to buy mining stock and live stock and wheat and hogs when they are cheap, and then wait for them to rise? Of course they do, so you can now give them a dose of their own logic.

OLIVE HARPER.

A Pretty Incident.

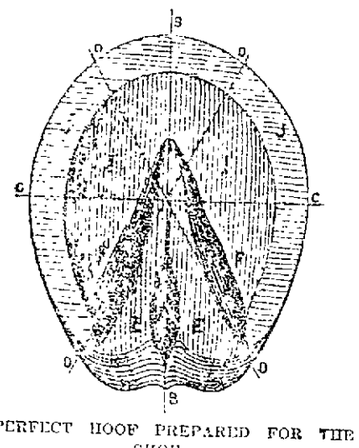
At a New Year's eve dance at Malta, the old year, bent and tottering, with hour glass and scythe, as personated by one of the naval officers present, at the stroke of midnight, wabbled down stairs and went out at the front door, the new year, a bright young damsel in white and silver, then came tripping in, and ran up to the hostess with pleasant greeting.—New York Home Journal.

FARM AND GARDEN.

OBSERVATIONS AND EXPERIENCES THAT WILL INTEREST FARMERS.

Facts of Importance to All Who Have the Management of Horses—Preparing Horses' Feet for Shoes So They Will Remain Sound and Unimpaired.

The judgment necessary to know and discriminate between what approaches the natural and the unnatural in the inclination of a horse's foot is something that cannot be too seriously considered, especially by the practicing farrier. Particular care ought to be paid to the due degree of that growth in which the foot should be kept, as well as the proper height, width and length of the shoe, and the manner in which it must be put on so as to promote the two circumstances of expansion and contraction. The degree of obliquity of the hoof differs greatly in different horses, the high bred horses showing a tendency to a more oblique line of hoof than do the other animals. The foot must be preserved as nearly as possible in its own natural position. Any foot, however, may be perverted or altered from its proper degree of obliquity by the farrier paring the heels down and leaving long toes, or by leaving short toes and high heels.



A PERFECT HOOF PREPARED FOR THE SHOE.

In order to be got into condition for shoeing, the first object of attention is to bring the foot to a perfectly level bearing. If this is properly managed, the secret of success in farriery is solved, affirms Russell in his "Scientific Horse Shoeing," from which the annexed cut is re-engraved. In this cut is shown what Professor Russell claims to be a perfect hoof, properly prepared for the shoe. This may be taken as a standard of perfection, from which the goodness of feet in general may be judged. An examination of the natural feet of many horses will show that their essential shape is the same, but, generally speaking, a perfect foot will not be found in an animal that has been shod. Some of the unshod feet may have grown more luxuriantly than others, whereby the crusts will be deeper and the bottom part may be broken, so as to give the foot an uneven appearance, but when this superfluous horn has been removed it will be found that the bottom of the foot will be like the one here illustrated, nearly circular, the sole concave, the bars distinct, the frog open and the heel expanded.

In undertaking to get a horse's foot into condition it is important to bring it to its best form—that is, as near to nature as is practical.

It is on this ground that Professor Russell recommends to every farmer the use of small hand compasses five or six inches in the branch for nursing the foot and bringing it to its proportionate level. It is his practice to first ascertain the length of the heels opposite the lines D, D, by measuring with compasses from coronet to ground surface, then the quarters above the lines C, C, and likewise the sides of the toe opposite the lines D, D. In the same manner, on the bottom, the foot is to be measured at the lines C, C, where its diameter is the greatest from the middle of the frog to the outside rim of the hoof. By thus ascertaining the gradations of the foot and duly proportioning it before shoeing to that degree of safety possible, there is no doubt, in Professor Russell's opinion, that the straight and general condition of the foot will be brought to the highest state it is capable of attaining. On the foot prepared for the shoe (see cut) the lower part is to be reduced when too full, that is, the superfluous horn is to be cut away, more particularly at the toe, and by means of a rasp, a broad even surface made for the shoe to bear upon. The loose, scaly parts of the sole are to be removed, so as to preserve its elasticity, and, if any rotted parts are discovered in the frog, the seats to be cut removed with a knife. The junction of the bar and crust is a natural direction for the heel of the shoe and is to be kept full and even, and so far as to be on a level with the frog. Indeed, the whole bottom of the crust is to be made to exhibit even a plain surface, at the same time, with the rasp, that the shoeing bearer equally on every part of it. Next ascertain if the foot be level; that is, if the distances of coronet and heel from the ground be the same on both quarters. If both quarters and heels measure alike, respectively, the foot is on its level, and is properly prepared for the reception of the shoe.

In the cut, B, B, is a line from coronet to toe to heel; C, C, line through center of quarters; D, D, D, D, not to be more than touching the width of the band at coronet; E, E, frog; F, F, bars; G, G, grooves. A cleft of frog, I, I, sole; J, J, J, J, wall bearing surface; H, H, H, H, the height of heel from ground surface to coronet.

The Cornell University Agricultural Experiment station, organized under the provisions of the Hatch bill, has just placed at the work of the station on fungus diseases of plants in charge of William R. Dudley, of the laboratory of cryptogamic botany.

It is announced that Nebraska is about to start the industry of the manufacture of beet sugar.

FEEDING SHEEP.

The Care of Sheep in Restricted Quarters. Treatment of Breeding Ewes.

Feeding sheep during winter confinement deserves notice, though it is hardly possible to lay down rules that shall govern all. Perfect regularity as to time of feeding should always be observed in order to accomplish the best results, and again they should never be fed more than they will eat, for if the racks are filled too full they will soon acquire the habit of wasting.

American Wool Reporter advises that sheep in confinement be fed three times per day and that they be given a novelty. It is well to feed hay twice during the day—say morning and night, and at noon give them pea straw or corn stalks. Endeavor to give your lambs clover once each day, at least; also a feed of corn and oats with perhaps a mixture of bran. Peas and oats sown together are a profitable crop for the farmer to raise and make a splendid feed for sheep, the peas answering the purpose of corn. If you have roots, either turnips, carrots or beets, feed them two or three times a week, as a change from dry food is productive of good results.

Breeding ewes, toward lambing time especially, should never be fed on corn or other heavy grain without a mixture of grain of lighter nature, and then the corn should always be the lesser quantity. Potatoes are splendid feed, and by many are regarded as equal to roots. The subject of ensilage as a feed for sheep is being widely discussed, and by those who have tested it is said to give excellent results. One thing that is too often neglected is to furnish your sheep plenty of running water. Give your sheep plenty of exercise. On pleasant days always allow them to run out in the yard. Use straw freely in bedding them, and clean out the manure from the sheds several times during the winter, for if allowed to heat it will make your barns very unhealthy; besides, it is thought by many that the heat from the manure produces an irritation of the skin which causes sheep to pull their wool. Give your barns plenty of ventilation and plenty of light, and, above all, your sheep much of your personal attention, trusting little to hired help.

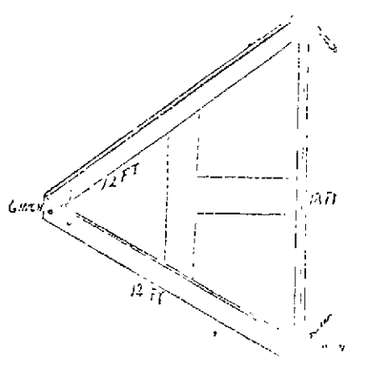
How to Hold a Horse.

If you have a horse that is hard in the mouth, or takes the bit in his back teeth or grinders and holds it so you cannot control him, you will find the following contrivance just the thing you need. After you have your horse harnessed and checked up, take a strap long enough to reach over the top of the horse's head and come down on each side through the rings of the bit. Have a small ring fastened in each end of this strap, and put the ends of the strap through the rings of the bit from the inside to the out. Then snap or buckle your lines in these rings in the end of this strap, and by pulling on your lines you will find that you can pull the bit out of the horse's teeth up in his mouth, and by this means hold the hardest mouthed horse in the country. It is a good plan to fasten the strap to the crille on the top of the horse's head so that it can slip neither way. Many runaways and accidents may be avoided by this simple device.—Country Gentleman.

How to Level Back Furrows.

A correspondent of Rural New Yorker describes as follows a device for use in leveling back furrows and filling dead furrows:

Make a V of two 2x6 inch 12 feet planks. Make the point end sharp by shaving off the corners, and bolt firmly together; place the spreading ends 18 feet apart. Use for the spreading brace a 2x4 inch 18 foot scantling, spiked firmly on the ends of the V near the top, which will leave two inches to be rounded off sled runner fashion to prevent catching rubbish.



DEVICE FOR LEVELING BACK FURROWS.

To fill a furrow, hitch a [illegible] or chains attached to the [illegible] of V. To level ridges, hitch the team in the point end. Have a weight [illegible] as to do the best work. [illegible] for to sharpen the [illegible] of the planks, though [illegible] the whole thing in the [illegible]

[illegible]

A cream [illegible] times the cost of [illegible]

Sweats [illegible]

[illegible] Keep the [illegible] of flesh [illegible] chance to keep [illegible] board feed in at [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

The feet of [illegible] seven days [illegible] come out milk, when [illegible] 21 ounces of [illegible] over 95 pounds milk and over [illegible] of butter daily, [illegible] 12 pounds of grain. This ration is [illegible] parts corn meal, 2 parts wheat bran and 1 part ground oats, with a little oil meal. She had good pasture and pure water.

OUR CHECKER COLUMN.

MARCH 7, 1889.

Address all communications to J. T. DENVIR, Editor, 621 W. Fifteenth St., Chicago, Ill.

THE CANADIAN CHAMPIONSHIP.

Mr. Edward Kelly sends the following requesting us to give it space, and says:

It explains why Fleming and Kelly have been playing for the championship.

Mr. Labadie does not appear to be very anxious to accept Mr. Fleming's challenge. The following letters are from the Toronto Mail, and show Mr. Labadie up in a very bad light. It is hoped he will not venture in any more newspaper wrangling, but come to time if he means business. If he does not Mr. Fleming is entitled to the championship.

This is what Labadie writes in reply to the challenge:

To the Sporting Editor of the Mail:

SIR—Mr. Fleming no doubt thinks I take all the daily papers in the country, and therefore should see his challenge issued in the Globe. I can only say that if he really means business let him post a forfeit in Mr. R. Dissette's hands, of Toronto, and I will cover it, the match to be played at Detroit or Chatham, allowing him thirty-five dollars for expenses.

Yours, etc.,
JAMES LABADIE,
Champion of British North America.

The following is Mr. Fleming's reply:

To the Sporting Editor of the Mail:

DEAR SIR—In reply to Mr. Labadie's communication in to-day's Mail, allow me to state that I sent my challenge to him by mail to Chatham, and at the same time placed a forfeit of $20 in Mr. R. Dissette's hands, as stated in my challenge. I also sent a copy to the Mail and Globe, and which, I am his own communication, he must have seen. I am prepared to give or take $50 expenses, match to be played in Markham or Chatham. I mean business, and want no newspaper wrangling. If Mr. Labadie is prepared to defend the title of "Champion of British North America," let him cover my forfeit and forward me articles of agreement at once. Yours truly,
WILLIAM FLEMING.

Markham, June 22, 1887.

This is what Mr. Dissette has to say on the subject:

To the Sporting Editor of the Mail:

SIR—I beg to say that on receipt of $20 contained in Mr. Fleming's letter of June 17, I duly notified Mr. Labadie (the present champion), but have not since heard from that gentleman. Yours, etc.,
Toronto, June 28. R. DISSETTE.

Mr. Labadie has not covered Mr. Fleming's deposit, and therefore for me the championship. The following is Mr. Fleming's letter to the Toronto Mail asserting his right to the title:

To the Sporting Editor of the Mail:

SIR—On the 17th of June last I issued a challenge to Mr. Labadie, of Chatham, who claimed to be "Champion Champion of British North America," to play me a match for the title. I at the same time put a forfeit of twenty dollars in the hands of Mr. R. Dissette, of Toronto, and gave Labadie until the 1st of July to accept my challenge and cover the forfeit, which he has failed to do. I therefore claim the championship, and I am prepared to defend it against all comers.

Yours, etc.,
WILLIAM FLEMING,
Dr. Holt's Champion B. N. A.

Markham, July 2, 1887.

POSITION NO. 111.—BY MR. ZACH BROGAN, LEAVENWORTH, KAN.

BLACK.

WHITE.

The above diagram contains ten linear problems, as follows:

No. 1. Black—3, 4. White—Kings, 1, 3. White to move and win.

No. 2. Black—5, 8. White—7; King, 6. White to move and win.

No. 3. Black—9, 10. White—11; King, 12. White to move and black to draw.

No. 4. Black—13, 15. White—Kings, 14, 16. White to move and win.

No. 5. Black—17; Kings, 20. White—Kings, 18, 19. White to move and win.

No. 6. Black—22; Kings, 23. White—21, 24. White to move and black to win.

No. 7. Black—25; Kings, 7. White—25, 26. White to move and black to win.

No. 8. Black—Kings, 31, 32. White—30, 30. White to move and black to win.

No. 9. Black—8, 10. White—26; King, 18. White to move and win.

No. 10. Black—4, 8, 14, 22. White—11, 25, 29; King, 18. White to move and win.

After placing one of these pieces in position on the board, the tyro should try to work out the solution with eye and mind alone, before making an actual move.

For the sake of the "infant class," won't you publish the solution diagram at some convenient opportunity? And don't you think an offer of Barker vs. Smith Match Game books and the four Strickland B. D. P. S (8 x 8 pieces in all) for the most complete solution to this tenner from confessedly beginners (in order to more non-contributors) etc., would help to popularize our game generally and your "OUR COLUMN" particularly? If you do, I shall be happy to remit you the needful.—Zach Brogan.

Our readers who are represented by Mr. Brogan all are requested to send their solutions to him and he will take pleasure in awarding prizes to the ones he duly deserving. [Ed.]

Mr. L. M. Stearns, the versatile problemist of Derry, N. H., has now ready for the checker players "No. 1 of his Gem to State Checker Series." It is an excellent treatise and should be in the hands of all lovers of our game. We will mail it to any address upon receipt of twenty-five cents.

Gould's Problem or Match Game Book.....$1.00
Baker and Reed's "Match Book.....1.25
Anderson's "Second Edition".....21.50
Campbell and Reed's Match Games.....25
Barker and Smith Match Games.....25

Mr. Fred O. Melby, William Fleming, J. T. Heffernan and others sweet A' more 50, 75 of Game No. 1 Mr. Labadie beats 2 and blocks win. The position is: Black—Kings, 12, Kings, 22, 23. White—9, 15, 21. Kings, 2, 10. Instead of 2-7 play:

9-6	6...1	2...7	7...3
22-17	12...Fine	16...20	Drawn

(a) No better move for Black.
(b) If 25-18, 23-7, 18-9, 7-16 wins.

SOLUTION TO NO. 101.—BY UNKNOWN.

Black—1, 15, 17, 24, 31. White—3, 12, 28.

Black to move and win.				
15-19	24...19	5...9	9...5	23...19
28...24	31...27	12...8	2...23	3...10
23...26	19...15	27...24	8...3	1...6

(a) The above problem was originated by J. Heffernan and he contributed it to Mr. Heffernan and Fleming to fill a 4 corner tournament, as mentioned in "Brown's Cross" Board Games and Conkill's Problem Books, No. 1 and 2 by the same. Mr. Heffernan thought he had secured a fine opening for under the nose of plume of "Unknown," but Mr. Heffernan stated to us that the credit of the problem does not belong to him.

SOLUTION TO NO. 102.—BY S. KELLY.

Black—5, 15, 17, 24, 31. White—3, 12, 28.	White to move and win.			
5-9	31...27	24...20	1...6	3...8
9-14	27...23	20...16	6...10	W. wins
14-18	23...19	16...11	10...15	
18-22	19...15	11...8	15...18	
22-25	15...10	8...3	18...22	W. wins
25-29	10...6	3...7	22...25	
7...2	6...1	7...2	25...29	W. wins

(a) If 15-19, 31-27, 24-20, 1-6, 19-23, 6-10, W. wins.
(b) 29-25, 7-2, W. wins.

SOLUTION TO "GAME FOR LADIES AND LADY" [illegible]

11...15	30...25	5...9	15...10	18...27		
2...11	1...5	24...15	3...7	32...23		
8...11	25...22	9...14	7...10	31...26		
4...8	22...Fine	15...10	14...17	26...15		
9...13	31...27	11...15	21...25	15...18		
16...11	27...24	15...19	25...29	23...27		
7...16	24...20	19...23	29...25	27...30		
21...14	6...9	30...26	10...15	6...10		
6...10	5...6	23...19	15...18	25...24		
25...29	9...13	6...9	26...23	10...15		
10...14	29...25	19...15	9...14	24...27		
21...25	13...17	9...13	23...19	15...18		
14...21	25...29	15...11	14...17	27...24		
26...30	17...22	13...17	19...15	18...14		
21...25	29...26	11...7	17...21	24...20		
30...26	22...25	17...22	15...11	14...17		
25...30	26...22	7...2	21...25	W. wins		

(a) Mr. Heffernan's position is [illegible] Holden's [illegible] forced [illegible] he [illegible] with [illegible] and [illegible] a [illegible] Mr. Heffernan thought he had secured a fine opening for under the nose of plume of "Unknown," but Mr. Heffernan stated to us that the credit of the problem does not belong to him.

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Chamber Suits,
Bedsteads
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Husk and
Sea Grass
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Woven Wire Mattress
AND OTHER SPRING BOTTOMS.
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IT IS INTRICATELY WOVEN ABOUT A PRESIDENT.

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[Special Correspondence.]

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The new president and his wife are in the White House, the new cabinet ministers are at their desks and the wheels of government turn round and round as of yore. Here and there one person will leave an official station, another taking his place, but administrations come and go and government methods remain the same. Precedent is almost everything here in Washington. There is a beaten track which but rarely is left untrod. Innovations come infrequently and then are the result of necessity. From president down to janitor the first and chief question preliminary to all actions pertaining to methods, ceremonials or social forms, is, How was this thing done by my predecessor? The inauguration a day or two ago was conducted just as inaugurations have been conducted for half a century. Nothing was omitted, nothing put in. Change the chief actors and substitute certain individual participants for others dead or displaced by the whirligig of time, fate or politics, and one inauguration is just like another.

From the moment he set foot in the city President Harrison has been surrounded with a network of precedents and established customs and expectations. When he arrived in Washington he placed himself in the hands of the inaugural committee just as other presidents did; he was lodged in the hotel where his predecessors were entertained; prominent Republicans called at this hotel and left their cards for him, as prominent party men have called and left their cards on many a similar occasion. The outgoing president followed precedents in calling for his successor inauguration day with the regulation carriage and four prescribed by custom. In the senate chamber, at the east front of the Capitol, down the avenue, on the reviewing stand in front of the White House, at the luncheon given by Mr. Cleveland to President Harrison, at the great ball—everywhere the inaugural procedure was but an echo of former displays.

* * *

In his life at the White House, in his official work, in the organization and even in the personnel of his staff of assistants, the new executive finds a beaten track. Changes he may make, but it is unlikely that he will. There is no office in this country which contains such an amount of repression of individuality as the presidency. Possessed of vast power, the executive finds himself hedged about by constitutional and statutory limitations almost numberless, and by still more powerful unwritten laws and traditional precedents. The first requirement of his station he finds to be a complete merging of the man into the sovereign. Doubtless the elective sovereign of a nation of sovereigns holds the most exalted place in the world, but for four years the man Benjamin Harrison ceases to exist. See what magic there is in the ballot. A few thousand votes cast in a closely contested state calls one man or another to be the civil head of the nation, the commander of its army and navy and of the militia of the states when called into the actual service of the Union. They call him to a place in which all the diplomatic relations of his country with foreign powers are established and carried on in his name. They invest him with the nomination of the vast patronage of the executive and judicial branches of the government, embracing fully 10,000 civil, military and naval officers, whose appointment requires the consent of the senate. The heads of departments whom he calls to his side have power to remove many thousand more servants of the public—fully 150,000 if they choose to exert their prerogatives to the utmost. Yet this man of almost inconceivable power is held under certain restraints set out in the unwritten laws of the land—restraints which to a man of independence of character and habitual freedom of personal movement must indeed be found at times most onerous.

* * *

From the moment of his arrival in Washington President Harrison was almost as much under the shadow of these conventionalities as if he had been already inaugurated. He was forbidden to return calls and to sit at the dinner table of his friends. It was incumbent on him to call on nobody, but on everybody who wished to have relations with the future president to call at his temporary residence and leave their cards. This done, the coming president exercised the sovereign's prerogative of sending for those persons whom he wished to see. To disobey such a summons would be considered an affront to the president, while his failure to send for persons who had left their cards is of no consequence or significance.

President Harrison cannot return any call except the first call of a visiting potentate or member of a royal family or the executive authority of a foreign nation or state. He can give state dinners—indeed, must—but he cannot accept invitations in return except to the house of one of his cabinet ministers. His friends he can invite to dine or luncheon with him at the executive mansion, but he cannot go out to dine with them. This has reference only to his life at the capital. Away from the seat of government he becomes again an individual, and may govern his personal movements in accordance with his wishes. At the capital he is forbidden freedom of intercourse with persons in official or social life. He is practically a prisoner of state in the White House, restrained by the bars of conventionalities and usages set there long before he was born.

* * *

For four years Benjamin Harrison undertakes to repress himself, almost to lose his identity. No longer is he Benjamin Harrison, nor Gen. Harrison, nor ex-Senator Harrison. Officially speaking, he is not President Harrison. He is not an "Hon.," nor an "Esq.," but simply "The President." In conversation he must always be addressed as "Mr. President." This is the code, but as a matter of fact, in our free American way, with our fondness for military and judicial titles, he will be often spoken to by those who know him well as "General," as Grant and others were before him. This is a presumption, but it is tolerated. All official communications are addressed simply "To the President," and this is the form which all letter writers should use. Do not display your ignorance and bad taste by writing on your envelope "Hon.," nor "His Excellency," nor "Benjamin Harrison." "To the President" is sufficient. The letter will be delivered, and will reach the proper hands. From intimate friends variations of the form may be pardoned, but correspondents should in this exercise great caution. The safest rule is to follow the precedent. That is always the safest way in Washington.

The identity of our sovereign's individuality is so completely lost in the environments of his official character that even his wife and other members of his family speak of him always in conversation with others as "the president." A vast majority of the wives of presidents have gone further than this and habitually addressed their august husbands in private life, not by the familiar "James," "John" or "Abraham," to which they had been long accustomed, but by the formal and easy "Mr. President." There have been exceptions to this rule, as, for example, in the cases of Mrs. Hayes and Mrs. Garfield. The one addressed her husband, even in the presence of guests, as "Rutherford," and Mrs. Garfield habitually spoke to her husband as "James." Mrs. Grant was frequently heard to address the general as "Ulysses," and sometimes as "Ulys.," but all three ladies, while speaking to their husbands in this and other familiar ways invariably spoke of them as "the president."

* * *

Persons living far from Washington cannot understand the seriousness with which matters of form and etiquette are considered here. They think these conventionalities which do hedge the king about are useless and ridiculous. Yet if they will reflect a moment they will see that all these restrictions upon the president's personal and social movements, these forms of speech and address, are wholesome and necessary. There can be no sovereign, elective or hereditary, without a court, and there can be no court without order. At the very beginning of the republic all these questions were gone over and over. Exactly a hundred years ago Washington found himself more embarrassed by social than by official problems. Then there were no precedents, and the people were unaccustomed to social conventionalities beyond those of the most simple character.

Washington himself has related how his house was thronged at all hours of the day by curious crowds, and how no part of his domicile, not even Mrs. Washington's bed chamber, was safe from prying eyes. Washington felt the need of order, and though he was able to manage the government for five months without a cabinet he was sorely perplexed by the problem of forming a court and laws and regulations therefor. In this extremity he called on his friends for advice, and through their counsel the foundations of American court etiquette were laid, substantially as they have remained throughout the century, save during the administration of Jefferson. President Jefferson had some notions of his own, and from his innovations have sprung the common phrase, "Jeffersonian simplicity."

Jefferson was the only president who had the courage to make a vigorous protest against precedents. The first thing he did was to ride his mare to the capital, hitch her to the fence and walk into the senate chamber to be inaugurated. Then he redeclared his famous principle that all men were created equal, and proceeded to rearrange his court on that line. The historians agree that he made a pretty mess of it. With his own hand he wrote: "When brought together in society all are perfectly equal, whether foreign or domestic, titled or untitled, in or out of office." "No title being admitted here, those of foreigners give no precedence." Differences of grade among the diplomatic members give no preference. He requested his cabinet ministers to practice these and other similar rules, all designed to level mankind, and the result, even in that early day, when there was very little society at the national capital, the city itself being then simply a village, was not wholesome. Society so nearly resembled a mob that the executive ladies protested, and as soon as Madison became president the old order of things was restored. Monroe was the last of the presidents to wear the short clothes and dress sword of the continental fathers, and is thus styled "the last of the cocked hats."

Tired Eyes.

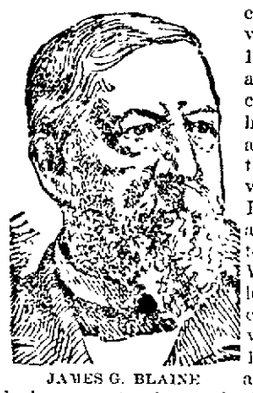
People speak about their eyes being fatigued, meaning that the retina, or nerve portion of the brain that does the seeing, is fatigued, but such is not the case, as the retina rarely tires. The fatigue is in the inner and outer muscles attached to the eyeball, and the muscle of accommodation which surrounds the lens of the eye. When a near object is to be looked at this muscle relaxes and allows the lens to thicken, increasing its refractive power. The inner and outer muscles are used in covering the eye on the object to be looked at, the inner one being especially used when a near object is to be looked at. It is in these three muscles mentioned that the fatigue is felt, and relief is secured temporarily by closing the eyes or gazing at far distant objects. The usual indication of strain is a redness of the rim of the eyelid, betokening a congested state of the inner surface, which may be accompanied with some pain. When the eye tires easily, rest is not the proper remedy, but the use of glasses of sufficient power to aid in accommodating the eye to vision.—Good Housekeeping.

PRESIDENT HARRISON'S CABINET.

Brief Sketches of the Men Whom He Will Probably Select.

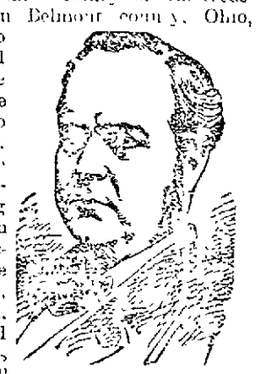
WASHINGTON, March 4.—Following are brief sketches of the men whom President Harrison will probably select as members of his cabinet:

James Gillespie Blaine, secretary of state, was born in West Brownsville, Washington county, Pennsylvania, January 31, 1830. He had the advantage of excellent teachers at his own house, and for a part of the year 1841 he was at school in Lancaster, O., and at the age of thirteen he entered Washington college in his native county, where he was graduated in 1847. Some time after graduation he became a teacher in the Western Military institute at Blue Lick Springs, Ky. He soon returned to Pennsylvania, where, after some study of the law, he became a teacher in the Pennsylvania Institute for the Blind at Philadelphia. In 1854 he removed to Augusta, Me., where he has since made his home. In 1856 he was a delegate to the Republican National convention. In 1858 he was elected to the legislature, remaining a member for four years, serving the last two as speaker. In 1862 he was elected to congress, where he served for eighteen years. He was a candidate for the presidential nomination in 1876 and 1880, and was the Republican nominee in 1884, being defeated by the Democratic nominee, Grover Cleveland, for president. He was secretary of state under President Garfield. Immediately after the convention of 1876, on the resignation of the secretaryship of the treasury, Mr. Blaine was appointed senator to fill the unexpired term, and the following winter he was chosen by the legislature for the full ensuing term.



JAMES G. BLAINE.

William Windom, secretary of the treasury, was born in Belmont county, Ohio, nearly sixty-two years ago, and gained some prominence there before moving to Minnesota in 1853. He served in the house as a representative during the Thirty-sixth congress, and successively in the Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth and Fortieth, and was appointed to fill an unexpired term in the senate and subsequently elected to a full term. When Garfield became president he was made secretary of the treasury. He had but a short term of this office, but in that time is regarded as having demonstrated his capacity as a financier. Since then he has been practicing law in New York and has not been much in Minnesota. He dropped out of Minnesota politics altogether. He is a close friend of Gen. Harrison.



WILLIAM WINDOM.

John Willock Noble, secretary of the interior, was born in Lancaster, O., October 26, 1831. He was the eighth of nine children. Among his brothers is Henry C. Noble, a prominent lawyer of Cincinnati, O. He passed his early days in Columbus and Cincinnati, where he enjoyed good educational advantages. He attended Miami university and afterwards Yale College, graduating from that institution in 1851. Upon his graduation he studied law, first in the office of his brother and in that of Henry Stanberry, subsequently distinguished as attorney general of the United States under President Johnson. Mr. Noble settled first in St. Louis in 1855. Not meeting with the success in the practice of law that he expected, he removed the following year to Keokuk, Iowa, where he became prominent at the bar. At the breaking out of the war he enlisted as a private in the Third Iowa cavalry. This regiment was actively engaged from the beginning to the close of the war, and distinguished itself in many battles. Mr. Noble steadily rose in it until he became colonel. He was in the battle of Pea Ridge, was present at the surrender of Vicksburg and took part in the cavalry raid into Alabama and Georgia. At the close of the war he was promoted to a brigadier generalship for meritorious services. He was mustered out in 1865. After the war Gen. Noble settled in St. Louis, where on the recommendation of Attorney General Stanberry, he was made United States district attorney by President Johnson. He resigned his position in 1870, and has since been engaged in the private practice of law. His firm is that of Noble & Orrick. He has lived in St. Louis since 1857.

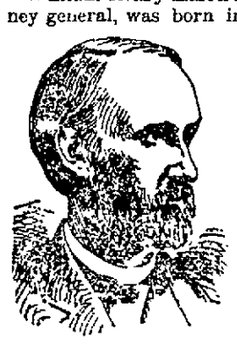
JOHN W. NOBLE.

John Wanamaker, postmaster general, was born in Philadelphia about fifty-one years ago. His parents were poor, and his father, a brickmaker, was unable to give John anything more than a rudimentary education. He was a close student, however, and though compelled to go to work in a small clothing store at the age of fourteen, he had given promise of business sagacity and enterprise. His wages at first were $3 a week, yet at the end of five years, having become one of the firm's best salesmen, he had saved the snug sum of $2,000. At the same hours were devoted to editing, publishing and soliciting advertisements for an religious paper called Everybody's Journal. The character it assumed was the determining factor of his future, and he was invariably successful in his business ventures, even in his youth. His early principles in making money were never at the expense of his honesty. He first began to show his keenness for business in boyhood. His leisure seemed him not to do it. All sorts of money-making things were pressed. He was a born business. His store was great. He did the goods house is today the largest in the United States, perhaps in the world.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

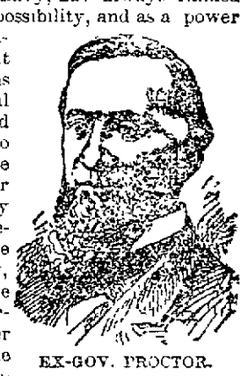
Mr. Wanamaker is celebrated throughout the United States as a great merchant, a tender-hearted, able man and a pungent orator. His gifts to the poor of Philadelphia have been generous and many. His munificence has been excelled by few Americans of this century.

William Henry Harrison Miller, the attorney general, was born in Augusta, Oneida county, New York, nearly forty-eight years ago. His father was a Whig and an admirer of Gen. Harrison the First. He entered Hamilton college at sixteen years of age, and was graduated at twenty, devoting a part of the last college year to the study of law, which profession he had determined to follow. After teaching school a couple of years he began to study law under the instructions of Judge Waite, of Toledo, O., afterward chief justice of the United States supreme court. On completing his studies he returned to Oneida county and married Miss Gertrude A. Bunce, and removed to Fort Wayne where he entered actively upon the duties of his profession. He rose rapidly, and in the course of eight years of practice at Fort Wayne met Harrison frequently, and in 1874 he received an offer of partnership with Harrison in Indianapolis. The offer was at once accepted, and he and his family moved to Indianapolis. The firm's business was nearly all of that class that pay big fees, railroad and other corporation litigation; and the firm of Harrison, Miller & Elam was sure to be employed on one side of every large case that found its way into the federal courts.



W. H. H. MILLER.

Redfield Proctor, of Vermont, the secretary of the navy, has always ranked high as a cabinet possibility, and as a power in the administration of President Harrison; and as far as political shrewdness and business ability go he justifies the claims made for him. He is chiefly known for his development of the marble industry, and is probably the greatest manufacturer of and dealer in marble in the United States, practically controlling the whole output of the Vermont marble quarries. He is a power in Rutland, Vt., which has grown during his business operations in that vicinity from a population of 5,000 to 20,000; but he is the founder of the town of Proctor, where he makes his home, eight miles from Rutland.



EX-GOV. PROCTOR.

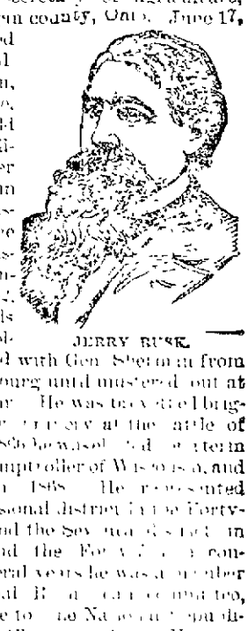
The strong political following of Governor Proctor is shown by the fact that he was able to solidify the Vermont delegation to the last Chicago convention, that being the only state delegation which voted solidly on every ballot for Gen. Harrison. A few days before the convention the delegation was at sea, but Governor Proctor was able to unite it. His business capacity and fair dealing as much as his party services have given him a strength in the Republican party which even Vermont's senators do not rival.

Benjamin F. Tracy, the secretary of the navy, was born about fifty-nine years ago in Tioga county, New York. His early life was passed first on a farm, and afterwards in the study of law. His fine physical frame and muscular proportions are in a great degree due to that early farm life. In 1851 he was admitted to the bar, and three years later was elected district attorney of Tioga county. Notwithstanding the fact that Tioga county was Democratic and Tracy a Republican, his election was almost unanimous. He was made chairman of the railroad committee and also chairman of the sub-committee of the whole. In 1862, while serving in that capacity, he was instrumental in defeating a bill to put a surface road on Broadway, New York city. After that the house never disagreed with a report that had Benjamin F. Tracy's approval.

BENJAMIN F. TRACY.

On January 22, 1862, Governor Morgan requested him to raise a regiment from the counties of Broome, Tompkins and Tioga. He raised two, the One Hundred and Ninth and the One Hundred and Seventh, got his commission and was given command of the former. When he resigned at the close of the war he had attained the rank of brigadier general. In 1866 he was appointed United States district attorney for the eastern district of New York, and held the position until 1873, when he resigned. In 1875 he made the opening address to the jury in the famous Beecher-Tilton suit.

Jeremiah Rusk, secretary of agriculture, was born in Morgan county, Ohio, June 17, 1830, and removed to Wisconsin and settled in Vernon, formerly Bad Axe, in 1851. He held several county offices, was a member of the assembly in 1862, was commissioned major of the Twenty-fifth Wisconsin volunteer infantry in July, 1862, and was afterwards promoted to the colonelcy. He served with Gen. Sherman from the siege of Vicksburg until mustered out at the close of the war. He was brevetted brigadier general for services at the battle of Salkehatchie. In 1865 he was elected to a term of two years as comptroller of Wisconsin, and was re-elected in 1867. He represented the Sixth congressional district in the Forty-second congress and the Seventh district in the Forty-third and Forty-fourth congresses. For several years he was a member of the congressional Republican committee, and was a delegate to the National Republican convention in Chicago in 1884. He was appointed by President Garfield and confirmed by the senate as minister to Paraguay and Uruguay, which appointment he declined. He was also tendered by President Garfield the position of chief of the bureau of engraving and printing and the mission to Denmark, both of which he declined. He was elected governor of Wisconsin in 1881, and was re-elected in 1884 and was again re-elected in 1886, as a compliment for his staunch maintenance of the law and order during the period of May, 1882. His term of governor extended seven years, which is the longest period of any executive of the state.



JERRY RUSK.

O'Conner, You Have Won the Race.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 4.—O'Conner won the three-mile boat race yesterday in nineteen minutes and forty-five seconds defeating Gaudaur, who gave up at the end of a quarter of a mile on account of rough water.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND HYPOPHOSPHITES

Almost as Palatable as Milk.

So disguised that it can be taken, digested, and assimilated by the most sensitive stomach, when the plain oil cannot be tolerated; and by the combination of the oil with the hypophosphites is much more efficacious.

Remarkable as a flesh producer.

Persons gain rapidly while taking it.

SCOTT'S EMULSION is acknowledged by Physicians to be the Finest and Best preparation in the world for the relief and cure of

CONSUMPTION, SCROFULA, GENERAL DEBILITY, WASTING DISEASES, EMACIATION, COLDS and CHRONIC COUGHS.

The great remedy for Consumption, and Wasting in Children. Sold by all Druggists.

HOOK, HAY & FELTZ

Have in stock the largest and

PIECE GOODS

Ever brought in this city, and on March 1st,

C. L. BIETZ,

Will conduct the cutting department.

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I keep on hand all kinds of pension blanks, and make a specialty of all kinds of pension work, make and keep on file free of charge, copies of all papers, and have a certificate of my notarial character on file in the pension office.

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At a bargain—A nice little home with 3¾ acres of land and good buildings, near Paul's station.

80 acres of land, well improved, in 4th ward.

Farm of 71¼ acres, 3½ miles south-east of Massillon. This farm is well improved, good barn, house and out-buildings, has about 13 acres of timber. Terms easy.

A well improved farm of 57½ acres in Geauga county, O.

Thirteen room house and good lot, on the corner of Tremont and Hill streets.

Seven room house and lot, on South Grant street.

House and lot No. 51 North Mill street.

The Dornecker house on North Mill street.

LUMBER.

—O—

M. A. BROWN & SON

DEALERS IN

LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.

DOORS,

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CORD AND MILL, S. ERIE ST.

Advertise in the Massillon Independent.

PILES, FISTULA, FISSURE, &C

DR. A. E. ELLIOTT.

Wishes to announce to the citizens of Massillon and vicinity that he will be at the

Conrad From 1 p. m. to 5 p. m the Second Thursday of Each Month

For the purpose of treating DISEASES of the RECTUM. Remember the Dates. Consultation Free.

To Whom it may Concern—Dr. A. E. Elliott has cured me of a very painful FISSURE with three treatments. His method is painless and did not hinder me from work. My general health began to improve soon after first treatment. I take pleasure in recommending those suffering with such trouble.

AKRON, O., March 29, 1888. S. M. BURNHAM.

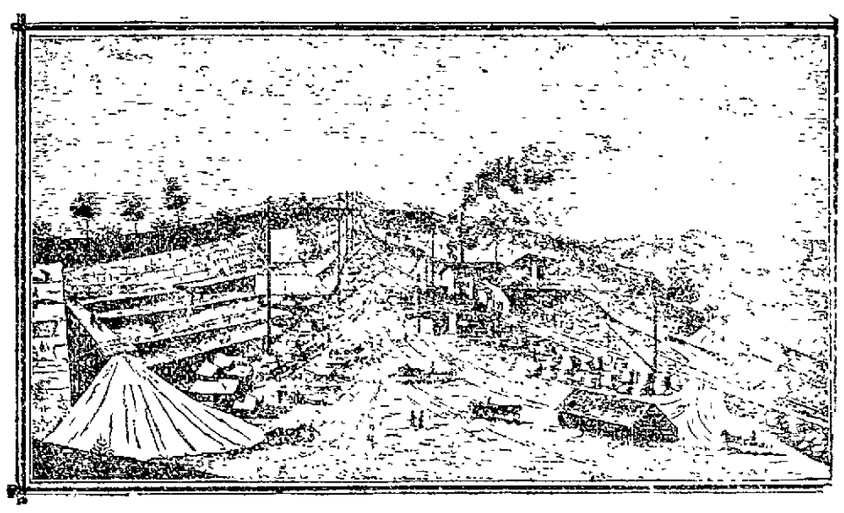
To Whom it may Concern—Dr. Elliott has cured me of a very bad case of Bleeding Piles of 25 years standing. His treatment caused me no pain or loss of time.

MASSILLON, O., Oct. 11, 1888. H. L. SAVIDGE.

—— Write for illustrated circular to ——

A. E. ELLIOTT, M. D.

THE MASSILLON QUARRIES···WARTHORST & CO.



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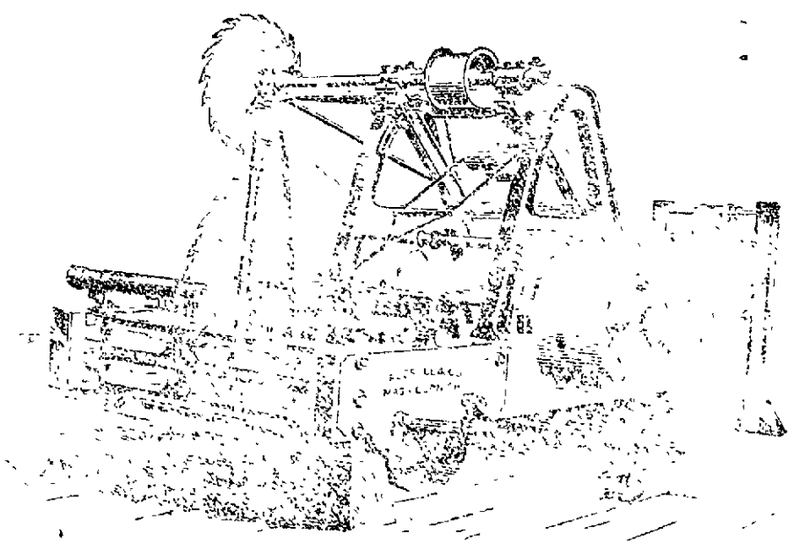

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NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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CHAPMAN.

"Spring chickens" in this township are slow in coming to the front for political honors this spring. What is the matter?

John Miller, son of Wm G, won the silver medal at the Prohibition elocutionary contest held in our school house last week.

Stephen Griffith, an old soldier and one of our oldest citizens, is lying seriously ill at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Findley.

George W. Phillips is again prospecting for coal on the George Williamson farm. We hope George may strike another big bonanza.

THE INDEPENDENT'S Washington correspondent, Haswell, was highly appreciated by THE INDEPENDENT readers in this vicinity during the inauguration ceremonies.

George Hann and family, having purchased a home in Massillon, will move there on April 1. We regret very much to lose the Hann family, but our loss will be Massillon's gain.

Wm H. Ashman, of Carbanado, Washington Territory, a regular reader of the WEEKLY INDEPENDENT, seeing that the proceeds of our entertainment were for the cemetery fence, sent a postal note for four dollars to patronize and encourage the entertainment. "Billy," may your frame never grow less!

Robert Watchorn, secretary and treasurer of N. T. A. No 135, has preferred charges against Wm. T. Lewis, ex grand master workman of the miners' district K. of L., and has set the time for investigation on March 20, when it is expected that some startling evidence will be produced. Mr. Lewis seems very eager for the investigation and demanded the same to take place immediately, but the other party was not prepared just then.

Saturday evening, March 16, is the date chosen for the grand entertainment to be given by our young friends in the school house. An excellent programme has been arranged, and a good time is assured all who favor them with their presence. The play will consist of a dramatette "Lost in London," and two laughable farces. The players have taken considerable interest in their parts for the purpose of making this the best entertainment given in this vicinity. They deserve a good house, and the patronage of all is expected.

It is rumored that one of the new coal companies is desirous of having the very best coal the miners can get sent out of their new mine in order to allow them a chance for a market. This is right. But then when we consider that nearly two-thirds of their men are not miners, how can good coal be expected from them? When a man is hired at the above mentioned mine it is not a question of competency, but the books of a certain grocery store in Massillon must first be consulted, and then work is given accordingly. There is a State law prohibiting company stores, and yet they are being run in a kind of a left handed manner by two of our big coal companies, and no one dare say a word.

PIGEON RUN.

Both our schools will close next week.

Miss Annie Riser, of Easton, is visiting with Miss Ada Stoner.

Mr. Zorger, a former resident of this place, will move here again this spring.

Frank Snavely will change his residence to the Umbenhour farm this spring.

Mr. Eberly and family, of Wooster, are visiting with Frank Maxheimer this week.

The row of houses known as the red block, are being taken down and moved to East Greenville.

Our bank here is almost worked out, and is now working half shifts in order to finish it this spring, when the company will abandon it and move to East Greenville.

Cards are out announcing the marriage of Miss Sadie Scott, of this vicinity, to Mr. Bungrave, of Pittsburg, Pa., Thursday evening, at the residence of the brides parents.

ELTON.

Miss Catherine Doty is the guest of S. S. McFarren.

Mrs. Mary Shuh expects to sail for Switzerland in June.

Mrs. H. I. Boughman visited her sister, Mrs. Woods, last week.

Clate Brenner went through Elton Monday, on his way to auctioneer a sale.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Myers, and their little daughter, spent several days at home.

Job Morgan has removed his drill tools from the Glick farm to Mr. Peter Smith's.

This is the last week for the day hands at the Elm Run mine, which is almost worked out.

Mr. Absalom Mellinger, of Chippewa Lake, is spending a few days with his old friend, Mr. Jacob Hollinger.

Theodore Blocher paid a flying visit to Canton and Massillon, and is now staying with Mr. J. Stansbury.

Beef is very cheap here; the best can be bought by the quarter for five and seven cents. The farmers say that it pays them better to do that than to sell to the butchers or stock buyers.

GROVE CITY.

Miss Annie Hornberger spent last week with friends at Richville.

M. Hollinger & Co. are prospecting for coal on the Jacob Bash farm.

Sonnahlter & Co will build a switch in the near future for the Wendling mine, and the bank will soon be pumped out.

Mr Joseph Culler, of Indiana, formerly of this place, has returned home after a few weeks' visit.

The following officers have been elected for the debating society: President, W. M. Bell; vice president, J. N. Snavely; secretary, Miss Kilgore; marshal, H H. Snyder. The subject of the debate for Wednesday evening will be, "Resolved, That the United States has more of which to be proud than ashamed."

DALTON.

Mrs Ada Daly, of visiting with her parents this week.

Mr. Fred Wampler and wife, of Massillon, were in town a few days this week.

The grand jury has not been discharged yet, and we have not heard the proceedings in regard to the three burglars caught at Galion. There is a sensation now afloat that these burglars have implicated some parties near here for having a hand in the robbery, and if it is true there will be lively. Whatever the proceedings are we will furnish them to the press. John McIntosh and J. M. Fiscus went to Barton City, where the thieves had evidently made a divide in the James Douglas woods between here and that place. There are more in the gang, and there is still a good stock of revolvers, razors, knives, pocket knives, etc., missing. We look for developments.

THE ANARCHISTS.

Germany and France Say They Must Be Squelched.

SEVERAL IMPORTANT ARRESTS IN BERLIN AND PARIS.

Switzerland Overrun With Fugitives From Both Countries — Queen Natalie Will Probably Visit Her Son Soon—Explorer Stevens Will Have an Audience With the Sultan of Zanzibar—Notes.

LONDON, March 13.—For the first time in a great many years the German and French authorities have found something besides hatred of one another that they are able to agree upon, namely, that the Anarchist must be suppressed. During the last fortnight the police of Berlin and Paris have been actively engaged in hunting down the leaders of the Anarchists in their respective cities, with the result of making several very important arrests in the one and causing many blatant agitators of violent measures to flee for safety from the other.

These latter worthies have taken refuge in Switzerland much to the consternation of the police of that country who already had their hands full with the large number of fugitives from English, French and German justice infesting the larger Swiss towns and plotting mischief through the consulates they had left behind them in their flight. Although the legitimate conditions for obtaining the custody of these scoundrels by the governments whose laws they have transgressed are not favorable under the present laws and lack of laws it is altogether likely that Germany at least will endeavor to secure the extradition of some of the most dangerous of the plotters with a view to their seclusion from public gaze and association for some time to come, an achievement that would be heartily welcomed by the Swiss police and people.

Queen Natalie and Her Son.

LONDON, March 13.—The first sign of the inevitable return of Queen Natalie to Belgrade as the result of her late husband's desertion of the throne and her son's accession thereto, is visible in the report that a meeting is being arranged between the mother and son on the frontier. From the frontier to the capital is but a short distance and it is predicted that it will not be long before it will be traversed by the woman whose ill treatment at the hands of her husband was a more powerful factor than all else in hastening his downfall.

Dispatches from Belgrade and Vienna allege that the coming meeting is being brought about at the solicitation of the boy, who is pining for his mother, but there is a strong suspicion that filial love is not alone the foundation of the arrangement. The Servian board of regents is nearer to the government at St. Petersburg than even its friends or members could be induced to admit and it is doubtless true that the meeting of Natalie and her son was quite as powerfully urged from St. Petersburg as by the youthful sovereign, though perhaps not so eloquently.

News From Thomas A. Stevens.

NEW YORK, March 13.—A special to the World from Zanzibar, signed by Thomas A. Stevens, says:

"I was received Monday in a private audience, which lasted over two hours, by the Sultan Khodja-bin-Said, who expressed both surprise and admiration at the enterprise of the New York World in sending a special courier to meet me all the way from New York to the east coast of Africa. He declared that he was much gratified by the interest taken displayed in the condition of his country, and has promised to afford me all possible facilities in connection with my mission. His brother, Seyyid Ali, who is about ten years younger, speaks English, is his principal secretary, was present during the interview, a long account of which has been forwarded by mail."

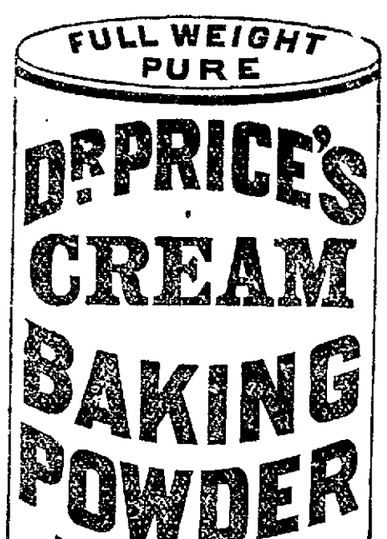
Four Boys Burned With Powder.

ASHLAND, March 12.—Jonas Greeley, John Carson, Will McGinnis and Fred Schrank, a son of Blasting powder Sunday and filled their pockets with it. It became ignited and all four of the boys were terribly burned. Greeley's right side was fearfully burned and he will die. Schrank's arm was broken and his right side blistered. His case is doubtful. The other two were burned on the face, neck and arms, but not fatally.

Just received a new lot of Neufchatel cheese. Albright & Co.

The City Council.

The city council met Wednesday night and passed the ordinance establishing a sewer system according to the plans of Dr. Samuel Gray, published some time since. The city clerk read his annual report. The receipts of the city for the fiscal year were $49,159 75, and the balances now in the several funds are $5,695 55. The bonds outstanding amount to $10,000. Should all bonds and other outstanding liabilities of the city be settled to day, with the cash in the treasury there would still be left $15,000.



Its superior excellence proven in millions of homes for more than a quarter of a century. It is used by the United States Government. Endorsed by the heads of the great universities as the strongest, purest, and most healthful. Dr Price's Cream Baking Powder does not contain ammonia, lime or alum. So'd only in cans.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.
NEW YORK. CHICAGO. ST. LOUIS.

SPECIAL BARGAINS.

DO NOT FAIL TO SEE THE handsome line of Jewelry. Also the large stock of Tinware at Elery's 5 and 10 cent store, Opera Block, No. 19 Erie street.

GO TO GRABER'S MEAT MARKET FOR CHOICEST AND BEST MEATS IN THE CITY. OPERA HOUSE BLOCK.

BUY YOUR GROCERIES OF MATTHEW BROS. Choice Provisions and Fruits and Vegetables in the season. Canned Goods and Prepared Spices of all kinds. Fresh Butter Eggs and Poultry a specialty. No 2 West Tremont street.

EVERYBODY USES the celebrated Crown Jewel stoves, the best in the world. Sold by Wernet & Pottmann. Prices rock bottom. All kinds of fine ware always on hand. Call and look through our stock before you buy.

ATTENTION LADIES. MRS. C M. PORTER is receiving daily her new Spring Goods, comprising all the Latest Styles to which she HAVES your special attention. Prices to suit the times.

THE HOICEST AND BEST Groceries and Provisions in the city can be found at J. Keller's. Domestic and Foreign Fruits a specialty. Canned goods, prepared spices, etc. Call and examine our line of Queensware. Prices to suit the times.

VISIT JOHN A. SAILER'S Tonsorial Parlor. The best equipped in the city. None but first-class workmen employed. Also first-class and roomy chairs. Bath rooms in connection. Centrally and conveniently located, under Henry Hansen's shoe store, Main street.

TRY ONE DOZEN OF THOSE ELEGANT CABINET PHOTOS MADE BY JAMES E RITTER ONLY $3 PER DOZEN. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

WHEN YOU WANT a First-class free hand Crayon Portrait, call on A L. Morganthaler, Artist. Prices reasonable and satisfaction always guaranteed. Studio on Clay street.

FOR CHOICE GROCERIES and Provisions, go to G. F. BRECKEL. Domestic and Foreign Fruits. Canned Goods in every variety. All orders left with me will receive prompt attention and be delivered free of charge.

FOR A FIRST-CLASS Set of double or single harness, go to Wm Yost. Robes and blankets at cost. Special bargains in buggies, road carts and farm and spring wagons. Call and see me.

TEEPLE—

LEADING
ARTISTIC CITY PHOTOGRAPHER.

HOOKWAY & FOLTZ, the Clothiers, and Merchant Tailors, are always to the front in quality and price. Call and inspect our new invoice of Spring Goods, comprising all the latest styles. Prices to suit the times.

PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRIES. ERHARD & SCHIMKE, Brewers and Bottlers. The best malt and hops always used. Special attention paid to Bottle Beer. Ask your dealer for Massillon Beer. For purity and quality it has no equal.

HAVE YOUR CLOTHES LAUNDRIED at the Massillon Steam Laundry. Collars and cuffs a specialty. Special attention given to transient trade. SMITH & POMEROY, Successors to John R. King.

ATTENTION! WHEN YOU WANT a good Building Lot or a nice dwelling house situated in a desirable residence portion of the city, see Rom P. G. Albright. Terms reasonable. Office German Deposit Bank.

LOOK HERE! JAS. A. HACKETT has just received a large invoice of Wall Paper and Window Shades—the finest display ever brought to Massillon. Prices to suit the times. Also headquarters for the Standard sewing machines, the best in the world.

DINNER SETS CHEAP AT DIELHENN BROS. ALL KINDS OF QUEENSWARE AND GROCERIES CHEAP AT DIELHENN BROS.

ATTENTION FARMERS! Don't buy your Carriages, Spring or Farm Wagons until you have seen Snyder Bros., and looked through their stock. Prices rock bottom and satisfaction always guaranteed. Repairing in all its branches done on short notice.

P. L. KOONTZ AND BRO., (Successors to Baer & Koontz,) are fitting up a new plant for Contracting and Building, with the latest improved machinery. Plans and specifications furnished on short notice. Tremont street west of canal.

WHEN YOU WANT a good Slate or Tin Roof consult A. L. Paul & Co. Prices the Lowest. Spouting and Job Work done on short notice. Satisfaction guaranteed. Office, 11 North Erie street.

J. R. OPENHEIMER is now receiving a fine line of Spring Goods. Fine Pants of imported material a specialty. Call at the Star Clothing House, No. 26 South Erie street.

FOR ANYTHING in the Plumbing Line see Knapp & Dillon. Gas and Steam Heating a specialty. Special attention given to fitting country residences with gas, steam or water pipes. For sanitary plumbing consult us. Office North Erie street.

LADIES, ATTENTION! CALL AND Inspect our line of CURTAIN POLES, Something new, at the NEW WALL PAPER and CURTAIN HOUSE. GEO. L. HACKETT, 37 S. Erie St.

JOSEPH B. SCHRODER, Practical and Scientific Horse Shoer. If your horse interferes, has contracted feet, or is troubled with corns, give me a trial. I can cure him. City scales in connection. North Erie Street.

FOR A GOOD GOLD WATCH AT A REASONABLE PRICE, GO TO C. F. VON KANEL'S.

FOR FINE FURNITURE of all kinds go to J. H Orden. His prices are the lowest. Also a fine line of Mouldings cheap. Call and see my stock of baby carriages—special bargains. Undertaking and embalming a specialty.

PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRIES. JONAS LUTZ has opened a first-class wholesale and retail Tobacco House, and furnishes anything in his line on short notice. Exclusive agency for Bachelor Bros. cigars. 41 S. Erie st.

C. BADER, General Repair Shop, 60 South Erie Street. All kinds of repairing done on short notice. When wanting anything in my line see me. Also dealer in choice cigars and tobacco.

ATTENTION! EVERYBODY! When you want a first class Carriage, Buggy or Surrey, call on PERRY H. YOUNG and inspect his stock and get his prices. Best time in the city, and rock bottom prices; also a fine line of road carts, which I am selling very cheap.

A WAY WITH CHEAP PENNSYLSYLVANIA CIGARS—by smoking the "Boss 2 for 5" and Jockey Club five cents. You not only get the best Union home-made cigar sold in the city, but enable our manufacturers to give us, your fellow-workingmen steady employment. Ask your dealer for the above brands.

SMOKERS' ATTENTION! Keep your eye open for my new CHOICE Cigar. It will make its appearance in one month, and will be the best 5c smoke in the city.
MAX DAGENBACH.

GET YOUR PICKLED PIG'S FEET of John Spuhler. He has just received a new lot of fresh ones. Fresh fish daily at his place. Look out for his wagon every Friday. North Mill street.

78 PAIRS LADIES' $3.50 Kid Button Flexible soles, cut to $2.69 a pair. Sizes 2½ to 7, C, D and E widths. A big bargain.
J. D. FRANK & CO.

EVERYBODY SMOKES JURY BOX CIGARS. SOLD BY ALL DEALERS. MANUFACTURED BY DAGES & HENRY.

YOU CAN SAVE MONEY IF YOU BUY SOME OF THOSE BRUSSELS OR INGRAIN CARPET REMNANTS AT RICKS'.

Legal Notice.

State of Ohio, } In Common Pleas Court
Stark County, ss. }
January Term, 1889. Journal Vol. T 21, Page 47. Certified Copy of Journal Entry.

In the matter of the change of name of The Massillon Schuyler Electric Light Company, a corporation under the laws of Ohio. Ex Parte.

This day this cause coming on to be heard by the Court upon the petition herein, and the Court being satisfied by the proofs adduced by the said petitioners that they are the directors of said corporation, The Massillon Schuyler Electric Light Company, which is a corporation duly incorporated by the laws of this State, and located as stated in the petition, that thirty (30) days' notice of the object and prayer of said petition has been duly given by publication in THE MASSILLON INDEPENDENT, a newspaper of general circulation in said Stark County and that good cause has been shown to the Court why the said name of said corporation should be changed as prayed for in the petition.

Whereupon it is ordered by the Court that the name of said corporation, The Massillon Schuyler Electric Light Company, be and the same is hereby changed, to The Massillon Electric Light Company.

Ordered further, that said corporation pay the costs of these proceedings taxed to —— dollars in default thereof, that execution issue against said corporation therefor.

This order was made by Judge Robert Rales, in the Common Pleas Court, at Canton, Ohio March 11, 1889.
C. M. RUSSELL,
Secretary The Massillon Schuyler Electric Light Company.

Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned has been duly appointed Executor of the Estate of Philipena Wagner, late of Stark County, Ohio, deceased.
Dated the 4th day of March, 1889.
JACOB WAGNER,
39-4w Executor.

To the Citizens of Massillon and Vicinity.

Hear what the distinguished Dr R MacFarland says of the liver; "That by far the greater portion of the ailments that afflict mankind can be traced to the liver is now conceded by physicians of every school. Dr. R. MacFarland in his large experience with disease has discovered a most wonderful remedy for the liver and all the effects that arise therefrom such as sick headache, nervous headache, neuralgia and constipation. Hear what the doctor says; "I consider this medicine a specific for these diseases and will give $100 for a case of sick headache they will not cure, or constipation, if used as directed on the inside of the boxes. The name of this medicine is the Indian Pill—50 pills in a box; dose, one pill on going to bed." We can tell you more. They will cure rheumatism and dyspepsia every time. All we ask is a trial to convince the most discredulous. See that you get Dr. MacFarland's Pill, manufactured at Genoa, Ohio, gold yellow in color, all others claimed to be Dr MacFarland's are frauds. Elis Fetter, Massillon, Agent for them. Ask him for reference. This is the great blood searcher of the world. It clears your complexion and cures skin diseases. Try them and don't fail. If from any cause you cannot get them of agents or your druggist, send to the dispensary of Dr. R. MacFarland, Genoa, Ohio. Sent by mail to all parts of the U. S. upon receipt of price, $1 00.

A GOLD WATCH FOR ONLY ONE DOLLAR

Per Week, by our Improved Club System. The Cases in our Watches are fully Warranted for 20 years. The movements are Elgin and Waltham, reliable and well known. The Watches are Hunter case or open face, Ladie's or Gents' Size—Stem Winders and Setters, and are fully equal in durability, service and appearance to any $50 Watch. We sell these Watches for $25 spot cash, and send to any address by Express or Registered Mail; or by our Club System at $1 per week. One good reliable **AGENT WANTED** in each place. Write for particulars.
Empire Watch Club Co.,
31 Park Row. NEW YORK.

DISEASES OF MEN ONLY

Blood Poison, Diseases of Kidneys, Bladder and other organs, Weaknesses, Nervous Debility, Lost, Manhood restored. Cure in 10 to 90 days. Consultation and treatment by mail. Address DR. GRINDLE, 171 W. 12th St., New York.

CHAS. E. ARCHER, CARRIAGES HAND MADE

"Hello, Central!" "Hello!" "Is that Massillon?" "Yes, sir." "Connect me with the Piano Manufacturing Company's office." "Go ahead." "Hello, Brenizer." "Well, what is it?" "Have you any improvements this year on binders and mowers?" "I should say so, we have the finest binder that's in Eastern Ohio." "Well." "Why you had the finest looker and easiest running binder last year I ever saw; my neighbor cut his whole harvest with two horses, and he has a very hilly farm." "Well" "I will come down for binder and my neighbor for a mower—we will drive down." "Yes." "Say, hello!" "Well." "Do you carry twine?" "Yes sir, in car load lots, at Hemperly & Jacob's. We have the inside track on twine this year. We bought early." "Good bye." "Good bye."

An Ordinance,

To Establish a Grade on Wismar Avenue in the City of Massillon.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Massillon, That the grade of Wismar Avenue is hereby established as follows: Beginning at a point at the north line of Tremont street at the intersection of the middle line of Wismar Avenue, at an elevation of 167.00 feet above the datum plane of city levels; thence northwardly with said middle line of Wismar Avenue, a distance of 2?? feet to the intersection of the south line of West Main street, at an elevation of 163.00 feet above the datum plane of city levels.

SEC. 2. All ordinances or parts of ordinances inconsistent with this ordinance are hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and publication, according to law.

Passed February 20, 1889.
CHAS. E. JARVIS, President.
Attest: J. R. WHITE, City Clerk.

Executor's Sale of Real Estate.

In pursuance of an order of the Probate Court of Stark County, O., I will offer for sale at public auction on Saturday, the 30th day of March, 1889, at 10 o'clock, upon the premises, the following described real estate situated in the county of Stark, State of Ohio, to wit: Situated in the City of Massillon in said county and being a part of lot number nine (9) in Duncan's Addition to the town, now said city of Massillon, and bounded as follows: Commencing at the southeast corner of said lot, thence westwardly along the north line of South street one hundred and seven (107) feet, thence northerly and parallel with East street seventy-five (75) feet, thence eastwardly and parallel with South street, one hundred and eleven (111) feet thence southwardly along the west line of East street seventy-five (75) feet to the place of beginning, being the south half of the premises conveyed to same Eliza Ann Simmons by deed dated June 10th, 1887 which is recorded, appraised at $2,50 .

Terms of sale. One-half cash, the balance in one to two years from day of sale, with interest, the payments to be secured by mortgage upon the premises sold.
JACOB WAGNER,
Executor of Eliza Ann Simmons Deceased.
MARCH 4th 1889.

TEEPLE'S GALLERY

In the production of Finest and Best Pictures of all Kinds.

Cabinets and Cards,

Groups of Families, from Cabinets up to largest size,

Views of Residences,

Large Reunion Groups and all Out-Door Work.

Children and Baby Pictures

a great specialty. Those wanting Tin Types can be supplied. Every facility for doing

First-Class Work

of all kinds. Gallery in Warwick Block, over Postoffice.

B. & B.

DRY GOODS BARGAINS!

Real live ones. 100 pieces 50 inch Cloth Tricots at 50 cents. Fine goods and choice mixtures, spring weights and quality usually sold at $1 00, our price 50 cents.

500 pieces **All Wool Imported Plaids and Stripes,** elegant goods at 60c, 75c, and $1 00; the very best we have ever yet been able to offer.

One lot 24 inch all Silk Black Rhadame at $1 00.

One lot 24 inch Black Gros Grain Dress Silk at $1 00; compare either of these last two items with any $1 15 and $1.25 goods.

Write or Mail Order Department in relation to other great bargains.

Mail order business a Specialty

Samples and goods sent to all parts of the country. Our patrons risk nothing, as we offer them the benefit of the largest stocks to select from and guarantee prices the lowest.

Send for Samples, trust us with an order and then compare values. This is the only test.

OUR LARGE

ILLUSTRATED

FASHION JOURNAL

AND CATALOGUE.

Eighty pages. Ready March 15, and will be sent FREE to any address upon request. Much valuable information to every household. Write early for copy.

BOGGS & BUHL,

115, 117, 119, 121
FEDERAL STREET,
ALLEGHENY, PA.

Advertise in the Massillon Independent

Life Insurance!

If you want the most Life insurance for the least money take a policy in the

NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL LIFE

REPRESENTED BY
J. E. JOHNS, No. 9 N. Erie Street.

Trotting Stallions

—IN USE AT—

TRUSS AXLE

Stock Farm,

FOR 1889.

DR. TALMAGE, 4407, (Sire of yearling stake winners; by Onward, record 2:25¾, dam by Clyde.

D. W. THOMAS, 1196, by Cardinal, dam by Harold.

HARRY CARLOS, record 2:16½.

Send for full pedigrees and terms. Address

S. TOOMEY, Popr, Canal Dover, O.

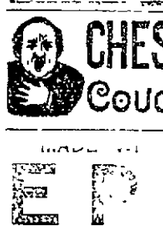
FARMS and MILLS SOLD

HINDERCORNS. The only sure Cure for Corns. Stops all pain. Ensures comfort to the feet. 15 cts. at Druggists. Hiscox & Co., N.Y.

ARE YOU CONSUMPTIVE Have you a Cough, Cold, Sore Throat, Lung or Chest Disease? Use Dr. Ludig's Cough and Lung Cure PARKER'S GINGER TONIC. It has cured thousands and will cure you. It is the best remedy for all Lung troubles. Prepared by Parker & Co., Utica, N.Y. Large size 50c. and $1.00.

SEEDS Given Away. A Perfect Mixed Flower Seed, 500 kinds, Gilt Edge, and 10c. Cts. this ad. for seeds, 3 out of the choicest, for 2 stamps (1c). Every flower lover delighted. Tell all your friends. G. W. PARK, Fannettsburg, Pa. Send at once, this notice appears but a few times.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM. Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Prevents Dandruff and hair Falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.



CHEST PAINS, COUGHS, COLDS

MADE WITH BOILING MILK.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH
PENNYROYAL PILLS
RED CROSS DIAMOND BRAND.

Original, best, only genuine and reliable pill for sale. Never Fail. Ask for *Chichester's English* Diamond Brand, in red metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. At Druggists. Accept no other. All pills in pasteboard boxes, pink wrappers, are dangerous counterfeits. Send 4c. (stamps) for particulars and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return mail. 10,000 testimonials from LADIES who have used them. Name Paper. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Sq., Phila., Pa.

$500 IN Cash

Is offered to the person who shall send in the largest number of yearly subscribers to the

Ladies' Home Journal

between now and **July 1st, 1889,** at **50 cents per year—HALF PRICE.** *After that date, no subscriptions received for less than $1.00 per year.* **$400—$300** is offered respectively for next largest clubs. A good cash commission paid for every subscriber secured, if desired, instead of premiums. Hundreds of dollars can be made during the next six months, by men, women or children. We furnish free sample copies, posters, &c. Address

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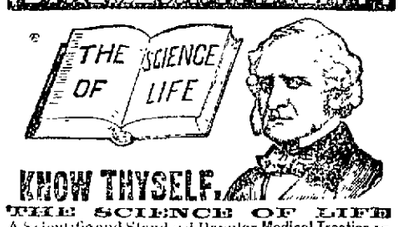
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

WEAK KIDNEYS BACKACHE

Chest Pains, Coughs and Colds, Weak Lungs, Backache, Kidney Pains, Rheumatism and Muscular pains, **relieved in one minute,** by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster, the first and only pain-killing strengthening plaster. 25 cts. for Sold at Druggists or of Potter Chemical Corporation.

PIMPLES, blotches, chapped and oily skin prevented by Cuticura Soap.

THE GLORY OF MAN IS STRENGTH AND VITALITY!



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A Scientific and Standard Popular Medical Treatise on the Errors of Youth, Premature Decline, Nervous and Physical Debility, Impurities of the Blood,

EXHAUSTED VITALITY AND THE UNTOLD MISERIES

Resulting from Folly, Vice, Ignorance, Excesses or Overtaxation, Enervating and unfitting the victim for Work, Business, the Married or Social Relations.

Avoid unskilful pretenders. Possess this great work. It contains 300 pages, royal 8vo. Beautiful binding, embossed, full gilt. Price, only $1.00 by mail, post-paid, concealed in plain wrapper. Illustrative Prospectus **Free,** if you apply now. The distinguished author, Wm. H. Parker, M. D., received the **GOLD AND JEWELLED MEDAL from the National Medical Association, for the PRIZE ESSAY on NERVOUS and PHYSICAL DEBILITY.** Dr. Parker and a corps of Assistant Physicians may be consulted, confidentially, by mail or in person, at the office of **THE PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, No. 4 Bulfinch St., Boston, Mass.,** to whom all orders for books or letters for advice should be directed as above.

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